The Columbian.

VOL. 31 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896. NO. 13

CAN LOOK INTO THE HUMAN HEART.

Wizard Edison Has Reached the Crowning Glory of His Life.

Physicians May Now See the Internal Organs of the Body as clearly as a Dentist Sees a Tooth.

Mr. Edison has succeeded in penetrating the human body with the naked eye. He looked into the heart and lungs, and examined the arteries, the blood vessels and the muscles of one of his servants. He has, perhaps, reached the crowning glory of his life and has opened the door which at once revolutionizes and incalculably widens the horizon of the medical world.

The great inventor has fulfilled the promise made to the world one week ago—he has laid bare to the eye of the physician and the surgeon every organ and tissue and bone of the human body. The simplest mind can grasp what this means in the diagnosis, the treatment and the actual observation of the progress of internal diseases.

It is very simple to Mr. Edison. With the powerful cathode light behind his patient, he gazes through a screen of prepared chemicals and sees every organ of the body as plainly as he sees the dishes on his dinner table. If his subject stands very close to the light nothing whatever is seen—the light goes through bones and everything, just as sunlight goes through glass. If the patient steps a foot or two away from the light the human skeleton stands revealed. A step further from the light, and the muscles, tissues and organs of the body appear as plainly as if there was no outside covering of flesh.

And so on—as the distance from the light and the focus is changed. Mr. Edison is now completing a fluorescent screen eight feet high, which will enable him to see all this from the top of your head to the soles of your feet.

Through the New York *Journal* last Sunday Mr. Edison told how he could, with proper arrangement, see through a solid block of wood eight inches thick. It was a mere filmish shadow at that time that could be seen. Now an eight inch block of wood offers no more impediment than a lace veil. Last week Mr. Edison was experimenting to find a fluorescent stream.

"When I find that in its most perfect form I shall see anything I want to see as soon as the light tubes are perfected."

The screen has been found and Mr. Edison has made good his promise.

"Here," he said, pointing to a great box-like structure the size of a door, "that is my screen. I will have a man step in front of that, put four or five Crookes tubes behind him, and you or I or a surgeon will look through him as clear as though he were made of gauze."

"Head and all?"

"Yes, sir, head and all. We can look through his eyes into his skull, and see everything that is to be seen there. A physician may diagnose his case in an instant. He will simply put his man before the screen, and then penetrate him through from head to foot."

The fluorescent substance used by Mr. Edison, and declared by him to be the most perfect thing of the kind discovered so far, is tungstate of calcium; in other words, tungstate and lime. The two substances are fused in a furnace, and at a proper degree of heat from little crystals, perhaps one-eighth the size of a French pea. These crystals are glued to a piece of paper by means of collodium, a transparent celluloid paint. In the case of the huge screen that Mr. Edison is building for taking at a glance the entire internal organization of a man, the crystals would be spread directly on an inch plank.

The screen is made in the shape of a monster mill hopper, standing on end. The face on which the crystals are applied will be about eight feet high and four feet broad. To this face will be fastened sides that will slant inward to a sharp point. At this point there will be left a slit just large enough to see through with ease. This slit will be protected by means of a rubber flap in such a way as to exclude all light when the eye is applied to it. The screen will be set up so that the side on which the tungstate of calcium has been glued faces a row of four or five Crooke's tubes, set one above the other at an equal distance. The person to be examined will then step in between the screen and the light, and he will be instantly penetrated and become visible to the eye of the examiner at the screen. Every defect, every organ, will be laid bare to the physician or other person who is making the examination. It will not be necessary to go to the trouble of disrobing, as the clothing worn will be penetrated as if it were the flimsiest mosquito netting.

BETTER STOP IT.

The law forbids the sale of liquor to minors, to intoxicated persons, to habitual drunkards, and on Sundays and election days. Just who is an habitual drunkard is not positively defined in ordinary cases, but there can be no stronger evidence of the fact that a man considers himself under that head, than his subjecting himself to a course of treatment intended to rid him of his appetite for strong drink. He who frankly confesses that his appetite for liquor is beyond his control, and that he cannot resist temptation in that line, and so undergoes the Keeley, or Bedall, or any other sort of treatment that promises to effect a cure, is to be commended for his courage. He comes out of it feeling as though he had a new lease on life, and he ought to be encouraged in every way. But if, perchance, after a time, the old taste returns to him, he ought not to find it an easy matter to procure liquor. How is it? Can such men buy liquor over a bar in Bloomsburg?

The Keeley or Bedall treatment has been taken by quite a number of men in this town, and it is to be regretted that many of them have after a time returned to their old habits. They get liquor somewhere, and it is said that there are bars in the town that sell to them openly. Such a practice is worthy of the strongest condemnation, and the court would be but doing justice to itself, and to the community, and especially to an unfortunate class, if it would give notice that the license of any dealer who sells a single drink, or a drop in any form to any one who has taken treatment for the liquor habit, will have his license revoked, upon proof of the fact in proper form. There ought to be no leniency for the first offense. If it can be shown that a drink has been sold to a Keeleyite knowingly, the license should be revoked.

Men who have shown a desire to break away, and have made efforts to be men again, are deserving of a helping hand, and if any assistance can be rendered them by making it more difficult for them to procure liquor, in the name of humanity, let it be done. If Bloomsburg had a Law and Order Society, here would be a fruitful field for it.

We believe that the bars which sell to this class are the exception and not the rule, and we also believe that this gentle hint will be all that is necessary.

WM. GOODMAN DEAD.

William Goodman, one of the oldest, best known and popular citizens of the lower end of the county, died at his home in Montana last Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock after a brief illness. Deceased was seventy years of age. For years he was a powerful factor in the political affairs of Columbia county. He held several offices of trust, and performed the duties faithfully. In politics he was a Democrat. He was one of the first three Directors of the Centralia Conyngham Poor District. Seven children survive, Mrs. Rodermel, Daniel, Isaac, Benjamin, Mrs. Cristian George, Mrs. Catherine D. George and Ira.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

While the Fatal Words Were Said He Trembled Violently.

William Windisch, convicted of the murder of his wife at Pittston, was refused a new trial by Judge Woodward last Monday. Windisch was then called for sentence and his general demeanor was pitiful. When asked by the judge if he had anything to say he replied in broken English that he did not kill his wife until she had attacked him first with a poker. While the sentence was being pronounced the prisoner showed the most abject fear and trembled violently. After the fatal words had been pronounced the murderer exclaimed passionately: "I won't let them take it to the supreme court. Let them hang me if they want to, there will be another murder committed in Luzerne county." The scene was distressing.

A son was born to Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Brandt last Friday.

EASTER STORE NEWS

Is bound to interest you. Especially, news from *this* store. We delight in pleasing our patrons and visitors; delight in having this establishment bright and attractive for you; delight in giving you merchandise that wins your friendship and patronage. The success of this store is known to every parent in this broad valley. This season is exceptional with us in point of large stocks and favorable prices. You cannot go astray if you trade here. Commence the glorious spring by bringing your boy You know what pride we take in clothing the youngsters. It's natural. We want them to come here when they're men the same as you do.

THIS PONY OUTFIT COMPLETE

Comprising Pony, Carriage, Harness, Robes, Whips and belongings, given away. With every dollar purchase a coupon will be given entitling the bearer to one chance. The duplicate number will be deposited in a sealed, box which will be opened at 7.30 P. M., July 30th, in the presence of judges W. O. Holmes, President of Town Council, A. H. Bloom, cashier Farmers' National Bank, and together with Representatives of newspapers. The 21st number drawn by a little girl blindfolded, will be the lucky one. Coupons given after March 15th.

THE YOUNGSTER'S CLOTHES

are here in plenty. REEFER SUITS like picture with large sailor collar double breasted, trimmed with wide soutache braid. Light tan cloth with brown braid. Blue cloth with black braid. Small tan check with dark brown braid. Grey mixed with black braid. Could easily sell at $3.00 but we say $2.50 for any sizes, 4 to 8. The $3.98, $5, $6 and $7 ones are handsome. Suit yourself about price. "Fauntleroy Suits" for chaps, aged 3 to 7. Blue and brown cloth, neatly trimmed, $1.48 or $1.75. $2.50, $3.95, $5.00 and $6.00 if you prefer.

CHILDREN'S WAISTS.

The Best Only.
The Mother's Friend.

Made with detachable belt. Can be taken out when washed. No buttons to come out. No button holes to tear. Have you ever seen our stock of these goods? Its large—very much so. A complete department by itself. Any size from 4 to 14. 25c., 39c., 50c. and 75c. for the unlaundried. 75c. and $1.00 for the laundried. Best Percales. Plain white Garnets. Small patterns, large patterns, blue figures, tans, &c.

THE FAUNTLEROY BLOUSES.

Handsomely embroidered, plain white with embroidery, white body with colored collars and cuffs, or all colored, 39c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50.

The Men's and Young Men's CLOTHES .....

at this store have justly earned a reputation for themselves. We've every style and every size from 34 to 50 inch breast measure. Also extra stout and slim men's suits. We commence the price at $5.00 for excellent all wool ones in black, blue and colors, and run by easy stages to $20.

THE HAT DEPARTMENT

at this store is a novel sight these bright spring-like days. Pearl hats with black bands, $1.48 and $3.00. A splendid pure fur stiff and Fedora hat, black, blue and colors at $1.00. Sole agents for Young's celebrated New York hats. The children too are well looked after. Dozens of children's novelties.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

M. E. APPOINTMENTS.

The following is the list of clergymen appointed at the M. E. Conference at Williamsport, for the Danville district:

Ezra H. Yocum, presiding elder, Sunbury; Ashland, Oliver S. Metzler; Audenried, William W. Hartman (supply); Beach Haven, Henry B. Fortner; Benton, Edmund White; Berwick, Theophilus L. Tomkinson; Bloomingdale, David Y. Brouse (supply); Bloomsburg, Benjamin C. Connor; Buckhorn, William H. Hartman; Catawissa, George M. Klepfer; Catawissa circuit, George S Womer; Centralia, Oliver G. Heck; Conyngham, Nelson E. C. Cleaver; Danville, St. Paul's, George D. Penepacker; Trinity William P. Eveland; Elysburg, Josiah C. Mumper, Espy and Lime Ridge, Robert M. Snyder; Excelsior, Philip Thomas (supply); Fountain Springs, Charles H. Barnard (supply); Freedland, Reuben E. Wilson; Gordon, Alfred L. Miller; Harveyville, Jonathan R. Sipe; Hazleton, Diamond, John Horning; St. Paul's, William A. Houck; Irish Valley, Frank E. Hartman; Jamison City, Timothy H. Tubbs; Jeansville, George M. Larned; Jerseytown, George V. Savidge; Mifflinville, William W. Rothrock (supply); Milnesville, Lattimer and Jeddo, John C. Bickel; Mount Carmel, Isaac N. Moorhead; Nescopeck, Wilson E. Vandermark; Northumberland, Peter P. Strawinski; Orangeville and Light Street, Nathan B. Smith; Park Place and Delano, Frank C. Buyers; Riverside, Charles M. Barnitz; Rohrsburg, Elial M. Chilcote; Selinsgrove, Jacob H. Diebel; Shamokin; First church, Thomas S. Wilcox; Second church, John D. W. Deavor; Shickshinny, John A. DeMoyer; Silverbrook, Freeman S. Vought; Snydertown, Richard Brooks; Stockton and Beaver Meadow, Wilford P. Shriner; Sunbury, George Leidy; Town Hill, Martin M. Bird (supply); Treverton, Isaac Cadman; Waller, Elmer E. McKelvey; Wapwallopen, William S. Hamlin; Washingtonville, Oliver H. Albertson; Weatherly, John W. Buckley; White Haven, Norman H. Smith; William T. S. Deavor, professor St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., member of Wapwallopen quarterly conference; supernumeraries,—John W. Leckie, Samuel P. Boone, Alon W. Hontz; superannuates, Irvin H. Torrence, David B. McClosky, Gideon H. Day, Henry S. Mendenhall.

The improvements at the Exchange Hotel, under the direction of Charles Krug, are rapidly progressing. A two story addition to the east wing has been completed. On the first floor is a large water closet for men, fitted up with the latest apparatus. The wash basins are marble, and the floor is laid with tiling. On the second floor are private rooms for the landlord's family use. The glass front in the office is being moved out flush with the front, and a tiling floor will be laid in the office. In the large public parlor folding doors will be placed, dividing it into two rooms. The bar room will also be changed. New furniture has been put in many of the bed-rooms. These are only a few of the improvements contemplated by Mr. Snyder.

This is what the Berwick *Independent* says of the lecture on "Agitators" recently delivered in that place:

To say that Mr. Fred Ikeler, Esq., of Bloomsburg, made a hit with his lecture on "Agitators" is a tame way of putting it. A more attentive audience than filled the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday evening has not been seen there, and many were the compliments paid the brilliant young lawyer by his delighted hearers. The lecture was worth as much as the best, and yet was generously given by Mr. Ikeler on the invitation of the Literary Society.

The entertainment of the evening was nicely completed by a vocal duet by Miss Sue Linville and Miss Etta Depew.

The Convention of School Directors for the election of a County Superintendent will be held on Tuesday, May 5th. There are four avowed candidates in the field. Boyd Trescott of Millville, J. G. Miller of Espy, E. E. Garr of Berwick, and C. H. Moore of Bloomsburg. The canvass being made seems to be a quiet one.

William H. Woodin of Berwick, has returned from a two years' tour of Europe, and has been elected vice-president of the Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co.

Spring Neckwear now in. The handsomest you ever have seen at 25 and 50 cents.

All Hail! To the beautiful Spring.

The opening of the Spring season has always been a notable event at the large and long established

D. LOWENBERG
CLOTHING STORE.

The spring season of '96 at this, the best known retail clothing establishment in Central Pennsylvania, is opening up under more favorable circumstances than ever.

Never before such a Handsome array of Goods.

Never before such temptingly low prices. Case after case is being unloaded at the door and almost the entire production of some of the best makers of clothing is being placed on the tables for sale, and it will give the people of Bloomsburg and vicinity an opportunity to buy clothing of every description for Men, Boys and Children at lower prices than a great many other merchants pay for them.

Newest Shades. Latest Styles
Nobbiest Patterns. Neatest Effects.
Don't forget our Hat Department,

the largest of its kind in this section, comprising all the newest shapes and shades. You will save from 25c. to 1.00 on every hat you buy at

Bloomsburg's Best Known Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers
The D. LOWENBERG Clothing Store.

A solid silver watch with fine movement, fob and charm will be given away the Saturday evening before Easter. Every dollar purchased receives a chance on same.

In addition to the watch chances, beautiful little sail boats, miniature "Defenders," will be given away with all children's knee pant suits.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed to These Columns by Advanced Thinkers.

LESSONS FROM THE LAST CENSUS—THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY SINCE 1790.

Under the existing temporary organization of the census force there must be inevitably long delay in the completion of the work of the federal census and the placing of the final results before the public. This fault is inherent in the system itself, and no one in particular can be charged with this delay nor indeed be made responsible for the greatly increased cost of the census work. In this connection it should be remembered, of course, that the fundamental laws governing the census have been from time to time very much broadened and the number and extent of the census inquiries very materially increased, of necessity requiring a relatively longer time to do the work and at a relatively larger cost.

The constantly increasing desire to have full and explicit data at each decennial period has literally grown away from the old methods of census taking, and today the entire inadequacy of the census machinery, as now provided for by law, is everywhere apparent. In many respects it constitutes the chief lesson of the eleventh census and points with unerring directness to the necessity for a radical change in the system of taking the federal census. The experience of the last two enumerations lies wholly in this direction, and relief must be found at an early day in the establishment of a permanent census office.

THE PRESENT CENSUS REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT.

Despite the difficulties and delays which have beset the work of the eleventh census, there is likely to be some improvement as compared with 1880 in the publication of the final reports. All of the volumes of the census of 1880 were not published until 1888, but of the 25 volumes of the present census 12 have been issued, 8 others are wholly completed and ready for issue, and the remaining 5 volumes are either in process of printing or in such condition that the publications should follow within a comparatively short time.

This being the case, it will be possible shortly to review the results of the last census in their entirety and to consider in something like consecutive and logical order some of the many valuable lessons to be devised from the census. In the first place, let it be borne in mind that our country was the first government to provide by law for a practical enumeration of its population, the first decennial census having been taken by constitutional provision in 1790; the eleventh census, that of 1890, marked, therefore, the completion of the first century of census taking in this country. During this period there has been only a great expansion in the extent of settled area, in spite of the vast increase in territory, but a very marked growth of population in every part of the union.

EXTENT OF OUR TERRITORY.

At the time of the first census the United States comprised the territory between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, embracing 827,844 square miles, of which 803,225 was land surface. In 1803-5 the acquisition of Louisiana by purchase and of Oregon by settlement added 1,171,931 square miles to our area and secured the absolute control of the Mississippi river and its navigable branches. In 1821 the final transfer of Florida from Spain increased our territory by 59,268 square miles. The annexation of Texas in 1845 and the acquisition of territory from Mexico in 1848 added 921,916 square miles, and a still further addition of 44,641 square miles was made in 1853 by the Gadsden purchase, so that the total area of our territorial possessions, exclusive of Alaska, is now 3,025,600 square miles, of which 2,970,600 is land area. The territory of Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867, has an estimated area of 532,409 square miles, but contained only 32,052 inhabitants in 1890.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF OUR POPULATION.

At the census of 1790 our entire population was but 3,929,214 and was contained principally in the 13 original states (Maine being then a part of Massachusetts and Vermont a part of New York), with a few scattered settlements in what shortly after became the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. It was almost wholly distributed along the Atlantic coast, the average depth of settlement, in a direction at right angles to the coast, being but 255 miles. The territory occupied by this population in 1790 comprised only 458,225 square miles of land area, or a little more than one-half of the total land area, while the area of actual settlement—that is, containing two persons or more to the square mile—comprehended only 239,935 square miles. At the last census, in 1890, the population of all the states and organized territories was 62,622,250, and besides this there were 32,052 persons in Alaska and 325,464 Indians and other persons in the Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, making the total population of the entire country 62,979,766. The whole extent of our territory in 1890 comprised 3,558,009 square miles; excluding Alaska, it comprised a land area of 2,970,000 square miles, of which no less than 1,947,280 square miles was settled area, and, so far as the main body of our territory is concerned, there can no longer be said to be any frontier line of population.

SUMMARY.

Briefly summarized, then, the first decennial census of our country in 1790 showed less than 4,000,000 inhabitants possessed of a national domain of about 800,000 square miles and occupying a settled area of a little more than one-fourth of its total area as compared with a population in 1890 of nearly 63,000,000 and a national domain of over 3,500,000 square miles, more than one-half of which is settled area. In other words, in 100 years our population, by natural increase and by immigration, has multiplied sixteenfold, and our territorial possessions, by purchase, conquest and cession, have increased more than fourfold. According to the census of 1890, the total value of all the products of manufactures, agriculture, mining and the fisheries was $12,464,052,913, or about $198 per capita, while the aggregate wealth of the country amounted to $65,037,091,197, or an approximate wealth per capita of more than $1,000. History nowhere presents a more wonderful picture of progress and development of a country's resources.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

HOW TO MAKE OUR CURRENCY ELASTIC.

The greatest defect in our present currency system is its lack of elasticity. It does not expand and contract with the regular normal expansion and contraction of business. Again, during times of panic, it fails still more completely to meet the unusual demands upon it.

This was forcibly illustrated during the panic of 1893. At that time many millions of currency that had been in the channels of circulation were suddenly withdrawn and locked up. At the same time there went up from thousands of business men a demand for currency that could not be met. Men were sacrificing property or offering government bonds as collateral, but currency could not be had. Do you ask why? Simply because there was none to be had. That which had been locked up by panic stricken owners was no more available than if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

DIFFICULTY OF BANKS IN A CRISIS.

In England or Canada the crisis would have been met immediately by the creation of an enormous volume of bank notes loaned on approved commercial paper. In this country, however, such action was impossible. Only a small part of our currency, about one-eighth, is issued by banks, and their machinery is so bungling and clumsy—it takes so long to get it running—that it was impossible for the national banks to do anything to relieve the situation. It would have been very profitable for them if they could have done so, and many of them made the attempt to extend their circulation; but, as has been shown by Hon. John De Witt Warner of New York, they could not get their clumsy machinery at work soon enough. The national bank system utterly failed at the critical moment. The clearing houses came to the rescue as best they could. They calmly ignored the stupid statutes of the United States, and saved thousands from ruin. Thousands more might have been saved if a little simple, practicable device had been in operation. What is that device? Nothing more or less than to permit any holder of government bonds to convert them, principal and accrued interest, into currency at his pleasure, and to reconvert the currency into bonds at pleasure.

BONDS AND CURRENCY CONVERTIBLE.

Under this simple plan millions of bonds would have been converted into currency at the time of the panic and its worst evils avoided. After the scare was over—when the panic stricken hoarders began to unlock their currency and let it into the channels of trade—much of the currency issued to tide over the crisis would have been returned to the federal treasury and bonds taken out again.

In putting forward this plan I make no claim to originality. It has been urged by many eminent statesmen, from Lincoln's great secretary in the sixties to the able and clear headed member from Ohio, Hon. Tom L. Johnson, but because of overconservatism nothing has been done.

There can be no valid reason why the holders of government bonds should not convert them into noninterest bearing currency at will, nor why the holder of government currency should not be allowed to convert that currency into low interest bearing bonds.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE PLAN.

Simple as this plan is, it would bring about the following very desirable results:

First.—Impart to our federal currency a degree of elasticity enabling it to expand readily with the demands of trade, or at the time of a panic, and to contract when business fell off or when the scare of the panic had subsided and the locked up currency was let out to take its place in the channels of trade.

Second.—Save to the people the interest on all bonds when converted into currency, until the currency should be reconverted into bonds.

Third.—Cause the national banks to yield up their circulation. There would then be no profit for them in maintaining a circulation. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the plan has not been adopted.

Fourth.—Enable the federal treasury to cease running a gold warehouse for the benefit of exporters. Nobody but gold exporters would ever ask to convert currency into gold if they had the option of converting it into a low interest bearing bond.

In conclusion permit me to ask why the government should run a free warehouse for the benefit of gold exporters any more than a wheat or cotton warehouse for wheat and cotton exporters.

The only way that the government can finally redeem either its bonds or its currency is through its power of taxation. Make the former interconvertible and give our currency elasticity.

C. J. BUELL.

Minneapolis.

Charity is greater than justice? Yes, it is greater; it is the summit of justice; it is the temple of which justice is the foundation. But you cannot have the top without the bottom. You cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice, for this main reason—that you have not at first charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother (you can do that whether you love him or not), and you will come to love him.—Ruskin.

The New York *World*, thrice-a-week edition, 18 pages a week, 156 papers a year. Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remains at one dollar per year.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and the COLUMBIAN and *Farm News* together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the three papers is $2.50.

Must Use The Knife

Said the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how William W. Adams of 127 South avenue, that city was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

to many people, for it saved my life."

In speaking to Mrs. Adams, she said: "About a year ago I was in a very feeble state of health, being completely run down. I had doctored considerably, but without permanent relief. One day one of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I did My trouble was dyspepsia, and for a long while I was unable to be about at all; but after taking a few doses I was completely cured, and now enjoy good health."

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood, stirs the liver and kidneys to a healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, it is a well-known specific. 1m.

Who Sells the Best Beef?

That's the question. It is not the man who is scouring the country around to find some old toothless cows that have done good service for their owners, but being a little aged now, they find it is cheaper to sell them than to have them die upon their hands. The beef you know must be tough. It can be bought low, but what you save then you will need to pay dentist bills later on. We buy nothing but

Heavy Steer Beef.

This is raised upon corn, and killed when the meat is good and tender. We have the finest class of trade in Bloomsburg. Our customers are pleased with the meat we sell.

LOUIS LYONS. Main St., BLOOMSBURG.

Feet wet again?

You'll die some day. Before long, too, if you don't take care of those feet. Some of the newest, most desirable things in wet weather shoes are here.

Bloomsburg Store Co., Ltd.

BUY YOUR **WALL PAPER** BY MAIL

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

100 Samples Free { New designs 3 c. and up Elegant gilts, 5c. " " Borders same low rates. Send 8c. for postage; deduct when ordering. } Warranted to suit or money refunded.

F. H. Cady, 805 Westmr. St., Providence., R. I.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS. 3-3-4t.

The Leading Conservatory of America

CARL FAELTEN, Director. Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.

FRANKLIN SQ.

Send for Prospectus giving full information.

FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

I RESTORE LOST MANHOOD

Young and middle-aged men who suffer from errors of youth, loss of vitality, impotency, seminal weakness, gleet, strictures, weakness of body and mind, can be thoroughly and permanently cured by my new method of treatment. None other like it. Immediate improvement. Consultation and book free. Add. DR. SMITH, Lock box 635, Phila. Pa.

11-22-1y.-P. & Co.

out in the rain

A good drenching in a cold rain is often the beginning of consumption. Yet no one claims that the germs of this disease existed in the rainwater. Then how was this brought about? The exposure was followed by a cold; the vitality was lowered; the cough continued for some weeks; the throat and lungs became congested; and thus all the conditions were favorable for the growth of the consumption germs.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, does not directly attack these germs and kill them. But it does tone up the whole system and restores the body to health before serious harm is done. The germs of consumption thrive best when the system is weakened and the throat and lungs congested. Do not delay until it is too late, but treat your cough early. Scott's Emulsion is one of the very best remedies.

50 cts. and $1 a' SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ASK FOR THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT" AND

Burn Crown Acme Oil.

GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars·

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver As

Bloomsburg Pa.

STOP

AT W. H. MOORE'S

And see the largest collection of shoes in the county. All bought before the advance in prices. You get the benefit of our early buying.

Our fall and winter underwear and hosiery is now on our counters at prices never heard of before.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS. **W. H. Moore.**

What brings relief from dirt and grease? Why don't you know?

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B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, TREAS.

BLOOMSBURG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. F. SHARPLESS; J. L DILLON.
C. W. NEAL, A. G. BRIGGS, DR. I. W. WILLITS,
DR. H. W. MCREYNOLDS, N. U. FUNK.

11-19-

Prices Low and Good Work.

For the finest and best stoves, tinware, roofing, spouting and general job work, go to W. W. Watts, on Iron street. Buildings heated by steam, hot air or hot water in a satisfactory manner. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty.

I have the exclusive control of the Thatcher steam, hot water and hot air heaters for this territory, which is acknowledged to be the best heater on the market. All work guaranteed.

W. W. WATTS,

IRON STREET. **Bloomsburg, Pa.**

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Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece; 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; $3 a Year.

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A Bright, Wholesome, Juvenile Monthly. Fully Illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; $1 a year.

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .24
Eggs per dozen	.16
Lard per lb	.10
Ham per pound	.12½
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	.80
Oats " "	28
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	3 85
Hay per ton	12 to $14
Potatoes per bushel,	.30
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	.50
Sweet potatoes per peck	25 to .30
Tallow per lb	.4½
Shoulder " "	.11
Side meat " "	.07
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.10
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.50
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1.00
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

E. A. RAWLINGS.

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All Kinds of Meat.

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

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GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1896.

Secretary Smith's exercising his discretion about opening to public settlement some 2,000,000 acres of land which was a part of an Indian reservation in Utah was the cause of his being abused to a considerable extent on the floor of the Senate this week. These lands contain valuable deposits of asphalt enough it is said to supply the demand for the entire country for years to come—and Senator Gordon stated in reply to the criticism of Secretary Smith for not opening the lands to the public that it was only because the Secretary wished to protect the interests of the governor against rapacious persons and corporations seeking to control these deposits, and because he believed that the government ought to receive some benefit, either by royalty or otherwise for these mineral deposits that he had not opened the lands to settlement. Senator Vilas, who became familiar with the subject while he was Secretary of the Interior, also defended the policy adopted by Secretary Smith. Senator Vest joined the republicans in criticising Secretary Smith.

If the repnblicans of the House were not made ashamed of themselves by Representative McCreary's speech against the adoption of the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard, which he declared were "prompted by prejudice and partisanship," they are not constituted as other men are. Of course Mr. McCreary had no idea of preventing the action which he knew had been fully determined upon before the resolutions were reported to the House, but he had the satisfaction of showing the action up in all its littleness and narrowness.

The Cuban resolutions are just where they were a week ago. The attempt to have them returned to conference in order that objections raised by Senators Hill, Hawley and others might be met by changing them was defeated at last week's meeting of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations.

President Cleveland celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, who has been in Washington for several days, puts a positive end to talk about his being the Presidential candidate of the party by declaring that he will under no circumstances allow his name to go before the Chicago convention. He thus added force to the advice he gives the democratic party in relation to the coming National convention. He says: "Every man who goes to the convention as a delegate should go pledged to support the candidate and accept the platform of that convention. No matter who may be named to make the canvass; no matter what the plat. form may contaln, they should be accepted, and the only hope of party continuation lies in their acceptance. A delegate who goes to Chicago with the intention to stay if the majority agree with him and accept his candidate or make his platform, whether on finance, tariff, or what else; who means to bolt if his notion of men and measures is voted down, is a traitor in advance. He has no business in the convention. He should stay at home."

It was made perfectly clear at this week's meeting of the House committee on Naval Affairs that the democrats favor a larger increase in our navy than the republicans do. The democrats on the committee, led by Amos Cummings, who was chairman of the committee in the last House, wanted to provide for the building of six battleships and 25 torpedo boats, but the most they could get the republican majority of the committee to agree to was four battleships and 15 torpedo boats.

It is denied that the dinner and reception given by the British Ambassador last week in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Olney had any international political meaning, and stated that it was one of the regular entertainments which had to be given later than usual on account of the Embassy having had to go into official mourning for the death of Queen Victoria's son-in-law.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, is recognized as one of the leading McKinley men in the House, and it may be mentioned in passing that Grosvenor also has a record as a hoodoo of the first water. However, what I started out to say was that Grosvenor is making himself the laughing stock of congress by the ridiculous claims he is making for McKinley. He says that McKinley will receive 620 votes on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention, which would be one hundred and sixty odd more than would be needed to nominate him. That McKinley is leading is certain and that he will win if he can make a dicker with Quay and Platt is probable. But it is certain that he is a long ways from having enough votes in sight at this time to win upon the first ballot or any other ballot, and his ability to make a trade with Quay and Platt will depend entirely upon how much strength he can control without them. If he has enough to win with the addition of the votes controlled by Quay and Platt and will give them as good terms as Reed has given them, there is little doubt that he could be the nominee.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath hat he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co, doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m.

Lippincott's Magazine For April, 1896.

The complete novel in the April issue of *Lippincott's* is "Flotsam," by Owen Hall. The scene shifts from England to India and Australia, following the fortunes of a heroine, who through a severe experience at sea, loses track of her past life, so that her identity is established only after many months and much difficulty.

"The Vivisectionist," by Carolyn Wells, describes the conduct of a novelist, whom no scruples deter in the search for literary material. Lieutenant Thomas H. Wilson, in "Between Reliefs," tells of a not wholly unrighteous revenge.

"On the War-Path with Kit Carson" by William Thompson, is a true story, and so probably is "Dreaming Bob," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott. The incidents of the first occurred on the California trail in 1850, those of the other more recently in New Jersey.

"The Drama of One Hundred Acres," by Calvin Dill Wilson, is an imaginative sketch of the development of an Ohio farm. Ellen Duvall, in "An Old-Testament Drama," comments on the tale of Naaman the Syrian.

I. J. Wistar, in a brief but very solid article on "Penal Administration in Pennsylvania," tells what has been done and what may or should be done in the way of prison reform.

O. L. writes of "Holy Week in Mexico," and Cleveland Moffett of "Paris Swindles." R. G. Robinson recalls the case of "An Expensive Slave" in Florida, who caused the war of 1835-39 and the loss of 1500 white lives.

The poetry of the number is by Susie M. Best, Mary Bradley, and Madison Cawein.

An illustrated supplement, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, treats of "The Washington's in Virginia Life," and tells much about the early life and legendary love-affairs of the Father of his Country.

$2,000 in Gold for Women and Girls.

The Philadelphia Press announces that it will begin, in its issue of Sunday, the 22nd inst., the publication of a great story of mystery entitled, "Sons and Fathers," and that it will pay $2000 in cash prizes to the women and girls who solve the mystery before it is disclosed in the final chapter. There will be enough prizes to give every woman and girl a chance, and the story will be of absorbing interest. Do not fail to read the opening installment in The Sunday Press of March 22.

SALVATION OIL

The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Cures permanently Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Swellings, Backache or any other pain. SALVATION OIL is sold everywhere for 25 cts. Refuse substitutes.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote, 10c. Dealers or mail, A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

General Purpose Animals.

One of the long-sought animals is that fitted for general purposes, and whole columns have been devoted to breeds and crosses, which are supposed to be the best for producing general purpose horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is perhaps impossible to produce an animal possessing all the meritorious characteristics desired, as climate, food and management must be considered.

A breed may possess merit in many ways, but it will have one predominant trait—some particular characteristic—in which it may excel, and to enable it to reach perfection in its line of duty it must sacrifice something for the gain made. When an animal is bred for milk and butter production the breeder of the animal endeavors to get as far away as possible from the tendency to produce beef, for the reason that the food intended for butter and milk cannot be spared in making beef. Every farmer knows that some of the best dairy cows, with excellent appetites, and which consume fully their share of food, show but little flesh on their bodies. This is because the food cannot be diverted into any other direction than that for which the animal itself is adapted in its productive capacity. The crossing of animals of two different breeds in order to combine certain distinct characteristics results in a less, as instance, the crossing of animals of the beef breeds and milk breeds results in less milk from the offspring compared with one parent, and less beef compared with the other. An animal can only excel in one characteristic.

The Merino sheep is a favorite because it is active, hardy, and can graze on hillsides and thrive in larger flocks than other breeds. Conform it to produce not only fine wool but heavy carcasses, and it loses its fitness for the hillsides and will require more care. Cross the fastest trotting stallion and a Clydesdale mare. The speed of the trotter will have been sacrificed for more size yet less than the size of the Clydesdale has been secured. The breeds are the results of years of selection. Any attempt to combine the merits of two breeds destroys both. No general purpose animal can be procured, nor is it required. One can breed for speed, or for strength in the horse for milk, butter or beef in cattle, and for mutton or wool in sheep, but perfection can only be obtained in any one object sought. As it is at present the farmer can breed for what he wants and can adapt the animal to his climate and farm.

The Vanderbilt Men.

Cornelius and Willie K. Vanderbilt are opposites.

I never heard any one speak of the elder as Corny. Cornele or Nele, while every one speaks invariably of the younger as Willie K. Those names tell the story. Cornelius is tall, spare, ascetic in appearance, with little, make-believe whiskers by his ears, an eye of pleasant keenness, good teeth, manners pleasant but reserved. He might be taken for a fairly well dressed Methodist minister. He never speculates, keeps no fast horses, has no yacht, is much interested in church matters, gives with discreet liberality and attends to the business of his office with the intelligent interest and methodical regularity of a man of affairs. Willie K. is a born speculator, takes big risks and of late years very successfully. He has long been a yachtsman. I doubt if any man could teach him how to play cards. He knows little about horses, but is now investing in them. He stands about the same height as his brother, but with a stockier build. He looks younger, jollier and, in spite of his divorce, happier. Both men are particularly fond of children and anxious for their welfare. The present generation of Vanderbilts uphold the name worthily. Cornelius is regarded as a first-class man of business. Willie K. as a bon vivant, with serious interludes. Frederick is as yet a small investor, without much care for the pleasures of society, and George considers himself favorably as a fair promiser along the line of literature.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Oklahoma has 275,000 inhabitants.

If a small bottle of Shaker Digestive Cordial does you no good, don't buy a large one.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It's not good for everybody, only for the thin, pale, sick, weak and weary. For those who are starving for want of digested food. For those who cannot get fat or strong, because their stomachs do not work as they ought to.

These are the people, millions of them, whom Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure.

Food makes strength, muscle, brain, blood, energy—after it is digested. If not digested, it will do you no good at all.

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomach to digest your food and cures indigestion permanently. When you've tried a small bottle, you can tell.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Drug envelopes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 manilla, white or colored, coin envelopes, and shipping tags, with or without strings, always in stock at this office. tf.

Are You Ever Annoyed

by a buzzing or roaring sound in your head? Have you difficulty in hearing distinctly? Are you troubled with a continual dropping of mucus, irritating the throat and causing you to cough? Is your breath unpleasantly affected and accompanied with bad taste? Is your hearing less acute? If so, you have catarrh and should at once procure a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, the best known remedy. The Balm will give instant relief.

A lot of new judgment exemption notes, with attorney's commission, and waiving everything, just printed at this office. Sold single, or in qooks of 25 and 50. tf.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

For a short time Ralph G. Phillips, the photographer, is making one life size photograph, value $5.00, and thirteen cabinet photographs all for $3.00.

All work guaranteed.

Ralph G. Phillips,

Ground Floor Gallery, Opposite Central Hote

BLOOMSBURG, PA, 7-12-1

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.

NASAL CATARRH is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May, 12, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.55 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.23 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 5.00 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 3.25 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.20 a. m.
Leave Reading 11.30 a. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.30 a. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.27, 6.15.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 12.06 1.37, 3.36, 6.23.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.
WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 4.30, 6.30 p. m.
SUNDAY—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m, Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.
WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.15, 9.00, a. m. 3.30, 5.30, p. m. Accommodation, 6.50, 8.15 a. m. 4.22 p. m.
Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30, p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

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SOUTH.— **B. & S. R. R.** —NORTH

ARRIVE					LEAVE				
am	a. m.	p m	p.m.	STATIONS.	am	p m	p m	am
7.10	11.40	6.30	2.40	Bloomsbu'g.	8.30	2 40	6.40	6.10
7.08	11.35	6.26	2.3	" P. & P.	8.33	2.42	6.44	6.13
7.06	11.32	6.24	2.35	"Main st..	8.35	2.45	6.47	
		6.20	2.32	Irondale...		2.4	6.50	6.25
6.53	11.23	6.12	2 10	Paper Mill.	8.44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2. 5	..Light St..	8.47	2.00	7.0	6.50
6.40	11. 0	5.59	2.00	Orangeville.	8.58	3.10	7.10	7.10
6 29	11.0	5.48	1.38	..Forks ...	9.06	3.20	7.20	7.35
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	..Zaner's...	9.10	3.25	7.24	7.43
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	Stillwater.	9.18	3.30	7.29	8.00
6 08	10.48	5.27	1.10	...Benton...	9.23	3.40	7.39	8.10
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.35	..Edson's...	9.26	3.43	7.44	8.50
6.02	0.38	5.20	12.30	Cole's Cr'k.	9.29	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5. 6	2.25	.Sugarloaf..	9.31	3.50	7.52	9.00
5.53	10.32	5.13	12.20	..Laubach..	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.47	0.28	5.03	12.05	..Central...	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.20
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	..Jam. City..	9.50	4.11	8.10	9.40
am	am	p m	p m		am	p m	p m	am
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

Chichester-S Pills Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada.

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3-19-1td-

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Edward B. Harper, Founder. Frederick A. Burnham, President.

FIFTEEN YEARS COMPLETED——ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT.

The Largest and Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Companies in the World.

$69,000,000 of New Business in 1895.
$308,660,000 of Business in Force.
$4,084,075 of Death Claims paid in 1895.
$25,000,000 of Death Claims paid since Business begun.

1895 SHOWS —AN INCREASE IN GROSS ASSETS,
AN INCREASE IN NET SURPLUS,
AN INCREASE IN INCOME,
AN INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN FORCE,
OVER 105,800 MEMBERS INTERESTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held in the Association's Building, corner Broadway & Duane St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 22nd, and was attended by a large and representative gathering of policy holders who listened with keen interest to the masterly Annual Report of President Burnham.

Many policy holders evidently regarded this as a favorable opportunity to meet face to face the new chief executive officer of the Association, President Frederick A. Burnham, the man whose grasp of life insurance, whose keen executive ability and strong individuality have enabled him to take up the work laid down in death by the founder of the institution, the late Edward B. Harper, and make of the administration of his office of President, not an echo or copy of that of his predecessor, but a piece of finished work, characteristic of a man of independent views, and worthy to follow the work which had carried the Association to a position never attained in the same length of time by any life insurance organization in the world. It is rare, indeed, that a great institution like this passes, without check to its prosperity, through a change in the executive chief, for it is rare indeed that a chief like the late Mr. Harper finds so able a successor as President Burnham.

The record of the year 1895 speaks for itself, and shows the following gratifying results.

The GROSS ASSETS have increased during the year from $5,536,115.99 to $5,661,707,82.

The NET SURPLUS over liabilities shows a NET GAIN for the year of $306,329.43, and now amounts to $3,582,509.32.

The INCOME from all sources shows a gain for the year of $631,541.97, and amounts to $5,575,281.56.

DEATH CLAIMS to the amount of $4,084,074.92 were paid during the year, an increase over the previous year of $1,013,560 91.

The BUSINESS IN FORCE shows a gain for the year of $15,293,265, and now amounts to $308,659,371.

Counting three hundred working days in the year the daily average income for 1895 is $18,584.27; the daily average payments for death claims, $13,652.25, and the daily average gain in business in force within a fraction of $51,000.

☞Persons desiring insurance, an agency, or any other information concerning the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION may apply to

E. D. LUDWIG, Supt.,

53 Downing Block, ERIE, PA.

4 6-6m

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 19, '95

		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sund'y
Scranton(D & H)	lv	.....	† 9 38	† 2 38	† 6 10	8.45
Pittston "	"	.....	10 00	1 30	5 59	
Wilkesbarre	lv	A. M. 7 25	A. M. 10 15	P. M. 3 17	P. M. † 6 00	P. M. 4 40
Plym'th Ferry	"	† 7 30	10 [illegible]	† 3 22	† 6 05	† 4 48
Nanticoke	"	7 40	10 3	3 29	6 14	5 00
Mocanaq'a	"	8 01	10 5	3 47	6 35	5 21
Wapwallopen	"	8 11	[illegible]	3 57	6 46	5 39
Nescope'k	ar	8 53	11 1	4 18	6 58	6 4[illegible]
Pottsville	lv	A. M. † 6 00	A. M. † 9 05	P. M. † 1 10	.....	.....
Hazleton	"	7 10	11 05	3 04	.....	.....
Tomhicken	"	7 30	11 25	3 22	.....	.....
Fern Glen	"	7 38	11 34	3 [illegible]	.....	.....
Rock Glen	"	7 44	11 40	† 3 39	.....	.....
Nescopeck	ar	8 04	.....	4 08	.....	.....
Nescopeck	lv	A. M. † 8 [illegible]	A. M. 11 1[illegible]	P. M. † 4 0[illegible]	.....	P. M. 5 43
Creasy	"	8 33	Via	4 17	.....	5 53
Espy Ferry	"	† 8 48	Rock	† 4 27	.....	† 6 04
E. Bloomsburg	"	8 47	Glen	4 32	.....	6 08
Catawissa	ar	8 55	P. M. 12 18	4 3[illegible]	.....	6 16
Catawissa	lv	8 55	12 18	4 38	.....	6 16
Riverside	"	9 14	12 3[illegible]	4 5[illegible]	.....	6 32
Sunbury	"	9 35	1 00	5 20	.....	7 01
Sunbury	lv	A. M. † 9 58	P. M. † 1 35	P. M. † 5 40	.....	P. M. † 9 25
Lewisburg	ar	10 29	2 08	6 15	.....	.....
Milton	"	10 [illegible]	2 09	6 06	.....	9 52
Williamsport	"	11 15	3 40	7 00	.....	10 40
Lock Haven	"	12 10	4 10	7 00	.....	.....
Renovo	"	P. M.	5 12	9 10	.....	.....
Kane	"	.....	9 15	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury	lv	A. M. † 9 48	P. M. † 1 50	P. M. † 5 [illegible]	.....	P. M. † 8 [illegible]
Harrisburg	ar	11 30	3 20	7 10	.....	10 00
Philadelphia	ar	P. M. † 3 00	P. M. † 6 [illegible]	P. M. 11 1	.....	A. M. † 4 30
Baltimore	"	† 3 10	6 15	10 40	.....	6 20
Washington	"	† 4 3	† 7 30	.....	.....	7 40
Sunbury	lv	A. M. 10 05	P. M. † 2 25	.....	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc	ar	P. M. 12 05	† 4 25	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	† 8 10	11 50	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg	lv	.....	P. M. † 3 50	P. M. † 7 30	.....	P. M. 11
Pittsburg	ar	.....	11 30	A. M. † 2 40	.....	A. M. 7 15

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‖ Flag station.

					Sund'y
Pittsburg	lv	P. M. † 7 0	P. M. † 8 10	.....	A. M. † 8 00	P. M. † 8 10
Harrisburg	ar	A. M. † 2 0	A. M. † 3 35	.....	P. M. † 3 10	A. M. † 3 30
Pittsburg	lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 0[illegible]	.....
Lewistown Jc.	"	.....	† 7 3[illegible]	.....	P. M. † 3 00	.....
Sunbury	ar	.....	† 9 25	.....	† 5 0[illegible]	.....
Washington	lv	P. M. 10 40	A. M.	.....	A. M. 10 3[illegible]	A. M. .....
Baltimore	"	11 50	† 4 45	.....	11 40	† 4 45
Philadelphia	"	11 20	† 4 30	.....	12 2[illegible]	† 4 30
Harrisburg	lv	A. M. † 3 30	A. M. † 8 15	.....	P. M. † 3 55	A. M. ‖
Sunbury	ar	† 5 08	† 9 50	.....	† 5 55	‖
Erie	lv	P. M. † 3 [illegible]	A. M.	.....	A. M.	P. M. † 3 25
Kane	"	7 05	.....	.....	† 6 30	7 05
Renova	"	10 [illegible]	.....	.....	10 25	10 35
Lock Haven	"	11 25	† 7 15	.....	11 20	11 25
Williamsport	"	A. M. 3 25	8 1[illegible]	.....	P. M. 4 00	A. M. 3 25
Milton	"	4 12	9 10	.....	4 56	4 12
Lewisburg	"	.....	9 00	.....	4 47	.....
Sunbury	ar	4 36	9 38	.....	5 25	4 36
Sunbury	lv	A. M. † 5 25	A. M. 10 00	.....	P. M. † 5 43	A. M. ‖
Riverside	"	5 4[illegible]	10 22	.....	6 07	‖
Catawissa	"	6 08	10 40	.....	6 26	10 42
R. Bloomsburg	"	Via	10 48	.....	6 33	10 48
Espy Ferry	"	Rock	† 10 52	.....	† 6 38	† 10 52
Creasy	"	Glen	11 01	.....	6 48	11 01
Nescopeck	ar	8 04	11 11	.....	6 58	11 11
Nescopeck	lv	A. M.	A. M. † 11 11	.....	P. M. † 6 58	.....
Rock Glen	ar	† 6 52	11 37	.....	7 22	.....
Fern Glen	"	6 59	11 43	.....	7 27	.....
Tomhicken	"	7 10	11 54	.....	7 34	.....
Hazleton	"	7 34	P. M. 12 15	.....	7 56	.....
Pottsville	"	8 45	1 25	.....	9 05	.....
Nescopeck	lv	A. M. † 8 04	A. M. † 11 11	P. M. † 4 08	P. M. † 6 58	A. M. † 11 11
Wapwallopen	ar	8 16	11 22	4 20	7 10	11 22
Mocanaqua	"	8 26	11 32	4 32	7 22	11 32
Nanticoke	"	8 46	11 54	4 52	7 44	11 54
Plym'th Ferry	"	8 51	P. M. 12 02	5 01	7 50	P. M. 12 00
Wilkesbarre	"	9 00	12 10	5 10	8 00	12 32
Pittston(D & H)	ar	A. M. † 9 34	A. M. † 12 49	P. M. † 5 41	P. M. † 8 32	.....
Scranton "	"	10 05	1 16	6 08	9 03	.....

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‖ Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 05	5.50
Cameron	6 40	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 58	2 12	10 36	6 18
Catawissa	7 10	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert	7 17	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 25	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 33	2 43	.....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 40	2 50	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 44	2 54	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 58	3 04	11 12	7 06
Beach Haven	8 14	3 10	11 18	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 10	3 17	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 20	2 29	11 33	7 35
Hunlock's	8 29	3 39	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 37	3 43	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 41	3 51	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 45	3 56	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 49	4 10	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 54	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 58	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	9 00	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 05	4 17	12 16	8 25
West Pittston	9 10	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 14	4 25	12 23	8 33
Pittston	9 17	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 20	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07

STATIONS.	WEST. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 30	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	1 40	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	1 48	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 14	1 51	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 18	1 56	6 32
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 21	2 00	6 35
West Pittston	6 35	10 24	2 03	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 29	2 08	6 43
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	10 36	2 16	6 70
Kingston	6 54	10 39	2 22	6 5
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 43	2 27	.....
Plymouth	7 04	10 47	2 32	7 08
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 54	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 00	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 10	3 01	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 47
Beach Haven	7 49	11 32	3 25	7 53
Berwick	7 55	11 40	3 33	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 40	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	11 50	3 44	.....
Lime Ridge	8 14	11 56	3 50	8 1[illegible]
Espy	8 21	12 04	3 58	8 2[illegible]
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 12	4 05	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 18	4 12	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 23	4 18	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 37	4 38	8 58
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 46	.....
Cameron	9 05	12 46	4 51	9 16
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 00	5 05	9 25

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc A Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. to Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
W. L. EYERLY, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

McKinly is getting in his fine work all over the country, and unless Quay and Morton, and Morrison, and Reed and all the other candidates wake up, he will distance them in the race for the republican nomination for President.

A number of counties in the state are making a strong fight against the unit rule in the National Democratic convention. This rule permits the majority of a state delegation to say for whom the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast for President. Every man who goes as a delegate to the National convention ought to have the privilege of voting for whom he pleases, but under the unit rule he is not permitted to do so, if he happens to be among the minority. It is high time that this rule be abolished.

The Democrats of Centre county are confronted with a condition that only the most judicious action and the greatest prudence will enable them to dissolve. There need be no occasion for alarm as to the result of next fall's election if the men who have it in their power to do so will forget selfish personal interests in a wholesome Democratic desire for party good. The Democracy must be represented by a ticket the personal of which will rally every element to its support. Old sores must be left in their healing condition, for just as sure as there is an inclination to involve the party in local fights there will be disastrous results. We are not discouraged by the out-look. On the contrary issues are so shaping that in national politics there is much of encouragement and it would be a fatal mistake to leave the country drift into a condition of disruption, and discretion in action at this time would prevent such a disaster. —*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The above applies also to the condition of things in Columbia County.

Useless Appropriations.

The tickle-me-and-I-will-tickle-you method of legislation is manifested in various appropriation bills to improve our inland waterways. While such measures are ostensibly in the interest of producers, they will not be r the test of the most careful scrutiny. Millions are asked to make the Mississippi navigable for larger vessels, so that cereals may be carried to the gulf at one-third the present rate. The money that has already been spent on this channel would have built a double track railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans, and yet further expenditures, aggregating $3c,ooo,-ooo, are contemplated. The advocates of coast defenses and more warships may be relied upon to support these schemes upon a reciprocity basis. If the cereal growers are to be the real beneficiaries of this large expenditure, they should ask the government to build a free railroad to the southern seaboard. Such an outlay would be less in the end.

FREE BEER.

Judge McPherson has expressed a hope generally shared in this state by decent people, namely, that the coming legislature will by statute forbid under severe penalties, the furnishing of free liquor by candidates, or their agents, to electors, at public meetings or elsewhere.

The custom of supplying free whisky and beer to voters during political campaigns is growing rapidly in this city, much beyond the suspicion of Judge McPherson, we feel sure. Fixed points are made places of common rendezvous during a campaign where candidates or their hired assistants supply all who can obtain "tickets," or other evidence of being "straight," with as much whisky or beer as they desire. Generally speaking, candidates do not hesitate to make liberal contributions toward establishing these points of resort for topers, loafers and others and during the last municipal campaign every ward had one or more of these free "beer batteries" running full blast weeks prior to the election.

The growth and harm of this offense lies primarily with the candidates, and a stringent law, promptly and fearlessly enforced, would speedily stop it. The punishment for a first offense should include imprisonment as well as a fine.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Tax-Dodging by the Rich.

The final success of the heirs of Jay Gould in escaping taxation in New York City by the dodge of fixing a "residence" elsewhere, is but another sign of the times. These heirs inherited a fortune of some $80,000,000. They resisted an assessment of $10,-000,000, and have succeeded in avoiding any taxation in New York for state or local purposes.

In doing this they simply followed the example of most of their class. Not 10 per cent. of that form of accumulated wealth in New York City known as personal property and subject by law to taxation is actually assessed and pays taxes, says the *World.* It was only the other day that young Astor swore down his assessment like a gentleman and a plutocrat. And last year a combination of millionaires succeeded in nullifying the income tax, though in the process it was necessary to get the supreme court not only to reverse an unbroken line of decisions upholding such a law, but to revoke its own recent decision.

Thus does wealth escape its just share of the cost of government. Eighty per cent. of all the tariff and internal revenue taxes is collected from the necessaries or comforts of the people of small means. Soon after the war every tax laid specifically upon wealth—yielding in one year as much as $236,000,000—was repealed. There is now no Federal tax le t based upon the just principle of taxation according to benefits received and ability to pay. The state and local taxes on real estate are paid chiefly by tenants. Labor and consumption pay. Wealth escapes. And yet the tax-dodgers, the treasury squeezers and the plutocrats who corrupt politics and control the government to their own selfish ends wonder that socialism and populism and other signs of discontent multiply and that there is a menacing unrest among the people.

A member of the Lycoming county bar says that "we need a law authorizing Justices of the Peace, in case they find a criminal case unwarranted, if it is a misdemeanor, to collect their own and the constable's costs from the prosecutor, and, in cases of felony, from the county. This would prevent the return of a great many cases to court that are probably made only because by so doing the Justice and constable can get their costs."

Rumors concerning the finding of coal in the neighborhood of Emmons and Elk Grove, are still on the go. The latest reports state that the Pentecost Lumber Co. are preparing to prospect upon their own land and will drill at several different points. We are also informed that the veins found on other tracts give evidence of large quantities of coal there, and that negotiations are in progress to open up operations for mining the coming summer.—Benton *Argus.*

5 Sores

In combination, proportion and process Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, and unequalled in true merit.

No other medicine ever possessed so much curative power, or reached such enormous sales, or made such wonderful cures, as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever made to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood.

That is the secret of its success.

Read this statement:

"When my son was 7 years of age, he had rheumatic fever and acute rheumatism, which settled in his left hip. He was so sick that no one thought there was any help for him. Five sores broke out on his thigh, which the doctor said were

Scrofula

sores. We had three different doctors. Pieces of bone came out of the sores. The last doctor said the leg would have to be cut open and the bone scraped, before he could get well. Howard became so low that he would eat nothing, and one doctor said there was no chance for him.

"One day, a newspaper recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla was left at our door. We decided to try this medicine. Howard commenced taking it the last of February, after having been sick for a year and a

Cured

half. He hadn't taken it a week before I saw that his appetite began to improve, and then he gained rapidly. I gave him five bottles, when the sores were all healed and they never broke out again. The crutches he had used for four years were laid aside, as he had no further use for them. I give all the credit to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ADA L. MOODY, Fay Street, Lynn, Mass.

This and many similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., March 25, 1896.

The one who invented the ready to wear womans' suits; unthinkingly perhaps, was a benefactor to womankind, there was probably no sentiment in the thought purely from business motives, yet he or she deserves our thanks manifold. Some years ago it was a trying thing to design and plan and buy piece by piece, all the the things necessary to an outfit; now the matter is simple enough, you state your measurements and the quality of the cloth you desire and a full Tailor Made habit is sent you at say half the cost of a made to measure suit. We have suits made in the most careful manner of the best quality materials ranging from $7.98 to $25.00.

Handsome Reefer Suits made of Storm Serge, Jacket made in the latest style, with very full leg O'Mutton sleves and full box pleated back, full skirt lined with Rustillene bottom edges with velvet binding at $7.98.

Covert cloth suits, jacket faced part way with cloth, full box pleated back and Shield Front, skirt is extra full, 6 yards lined throughout with Percoline and Grass cloth and velvet binding at $9.98.

Scotch Tweed suits with Reefer or Norfolk jackets, new English front or "London Cut", full 6 yard, skirts lined throughout with Percoline and Grass cloth, quite a variety of mixtures to select from at $13.48.

All wool white and check suits Reefer Jackets, silk lined, double box pleats 4 large buttons, skirts very full 6 yards and lined with Rustillene and Grass cloth, these handsome suits may be bought complete for $13.48.

These suits are not a luxury they are a necessity and are without doubt the handiest form of garment ever planned for general wear. Send in your measurements and we will forward you a suit for examination.

HOSIERY.

A big deal with a prominent hosiery manufacturer enables us to offer you unusal bargains in hosiery this week. While the lot is large we would advise prompt orders as at these low prices they will soon leave us.

Ladies black cotton hose warranted stainless, with seamless feet for the week the pair 10c.

Ladies plain cotton hose black, full sizes, the pair 10c.

Misses black cotton hose Derby rib, sizes 6 to 8½ at the pair 8c.

MILLINERY.

We are now ready with our grand display of French Spring Millinery; the new conceptions are beautiful, already our work rooms with their full quota of up to date trimmers, are turning out the very newest creations for Eastertide; we would be pleased to receive your order this season and guarantee entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

Jonas Long's Sons

Cor. W. Market and Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

Merchant TAILOR, AND Hatter.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts, BLOOMSBURG PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

Democratic Standing Committee Call.

The Democratic Standing Committee of the County of Columbia will meet in the Court House in Room No. 2 in the Town of Bloomsburg on Saturday March 28, 1896 at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Secretary and five persons as delegates to the State Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the committee.

C. A. SMALL, Sec'y. WM. CHRISMAN, Chairman.

Ballington Booth has named his new religious organization "God's American Volunteers." The volunteers will be governed by a military constitution, with Mr. and Mrs. Booth as joint presidents. The local branches will be called posts and the various grades of officers will have rank and titles like those of the American army.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN G. HARMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. A EVERT,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
J. G. SWANK,
South Side.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN N. GORDON,
of Montour township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM H. FISHER,
of Main Township.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed there will be sold at public sale at the court house in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by the right of way or land of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, on the east by lot of H. V. White and W. L. White (commonly called H. V. White & Co.,) on the south by Seventh street of said town, and on the west by lot of the Acme Oil Company; being fifty feet in width on said Seventh street, and extending in depth from said Seventh street to the land of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company (or right of way thereof) aforesaid one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, with all and singular the buildings and improvements, engines, shafting, hangers, belting, machinery, attachments and fixtures whatsoever of the planing mill, factory or manufacturing establishment thereon erected and placed. Whereon are erected a two-story brick building built for the purpose and to be used as a

PLANING MILL.

Also, a one-story frame building used as an office.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of John A Funston vs. Willits C. Krug and Charles Krug and Mary M. Krug terre tenant, and to be sold as the property of Willits C. Krug, Charles Krug and Mary M. Krug terre tenant.

BARKLEY, Atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

It may be a little early to do your spring papering, but not too early to look over our large stock now ready for your inspection. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers charge us from 10 to 20 per cent. more than last year, we will sell at last year's low prices, and in some cases even lower.

Window curtains of all kinds. Room and picture moulding always in stock.

WILLIAM H. SLATE,

EXCHANGE HOTEL BLDG.

The Strong Full Pulse

Of healthy, active life beats with vigorous throb in every section of the store. The laws of health apply with equal force to enterprises and individuals. Disregarded they breed languor, disease and final collapse. Observe, there is a continual upbuilding and development. There is no such thing as lassitude or satiety. Each day we infuse new vitality into this business.

Dress Goods News.

This is one of the busiest corners of the store. Not often do you enjoy the satisfaction of making your selections from such a complete up-to date stock. Have had the most flattering encomium passed upon the range of styles, reliability and littleness of price of our gown stuffs. We have almost endless variety of patterns to select from. Lots only one dress pattern in the piece, and they are so very pretty. We call special attention to our novelties that range in price from 42c. to $1.00.

Better ones at $1.15. $1.25 and $1.50

Early Silk Exhibit,

Dame fashion has decreed that silks are to be more fashionable than ever this spring. Time was, when buying a silk waist or dress was an event; now a days it is merely an incident. Price and the wonderfully progressiveness of the 19th century make it possible for these quality fabrics to come within the reach of all. Most of them are Dresden effects, of which we have some exclusive patterns which you will not see anywhere else. They are in waist lengths and are handsome.

Wash Silks.

They are even prettier, neater and more stylish this year than ever. Our line comprises fifty distinct patterns. The one we wish to call special attention to we put on sale until gone at 28c. the yard.

Others at 40c. and 50c.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Now is the time when you are contemplating either house cleaning or moving, to go over your muslin stock and see whether you need any sheets or pillow or bolster cases. Did you ever examine how well made and of what good material our ready to use sheets and pillow cases are. They are made just as good and careful as you can make them, and of just as good material at no more cost than the muslin. Some plain and others hemstitched. Any size you want in bleached or unbleached. It will pay you to see them.

Curtains.

Why not buy your curtains with shades, lace, Derby or chenille from headquarters. Surely you need new ones somewhere. We will cut them to suit the window—we mean the shades, and put them up. The very best of material is used in making them. Shades, 15c. to 75c.

Our line of Derby and chenille and lace curtains are not to be equaled any where in town. The Derby curtains are entirely new this year and extremely pretty.

Shoes.

Did you ever wear any of our shoes? If not, why not try a pair of them. We claim and justly too that we can give you a better shoe for less money than you can buy any where. We offer you a special bargain in shoes while they last. Ladies, $2.90 pair. Regular $5.00 shoe.

Boy's shoes, Bay state make, none better. $1.00 the pair. Regular price, $1.30.

Grocery Department.

Following our custom as we announced a few weeks ago we have some rare bargains again this week. These are not cheap goods but good first class goods at little prices. Cheap goods are dear at any price, and we do not handle them but give you nothing but No. 1 goods at small prices.

If you want a good dinner at a small price, 25c., go to Mr. John Moyers on Thursday night, where you will get a dinner better than at any hotel for 50c. doz.

Treadway's "Special Brand" of tomatoes for this week, 75c. doz. Regular price 10c. the can.

Did you ever eat any deviled crabs? Nothing nicer and just the same as fresh. This week 20c. the can. Usual price, 25c.

We still offer you the Colonial Food at the same figures. You should try it. In two pound packages, 9c. the pack. Always sells at 12c.

The prunes we offer you now are something extra fine and you would generally pay 2½c. a pound more for them than we ask, but we will sell them now at 10c. the lb.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Spring Opening

Of Latest Style Millinery Goods on

Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20.

Mrs. M. A. Watson,

NEXT DOOR TO SALTZER'S MUSIC STORE.

Removed!

SCHUYLER'S HARDWARE,

TO

Evans' Block,

MAIN and IRON STS.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Lillie Doak is spending this week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. D. Hughes, of Scranton, visited Bloomsburg relatives last week.

Edward Reese and family have moved from Centralia to Park Place.

C. B. Jackson Esq., of Berwick was a visitor to our town on Wednesday.

Francis Lafountain will move from the Ferry house, to Dunmore this week.

W. L. Eyerly was confined to the house several days during the past week, by the grippe.

Edward, son of J. S. Blue, is learning the drug business under the tutorage of G. A. McKelvy.

Mrs. John S. Gilbert of Jenkintown, spent a few days in town last week, visiting her relatives.

Elwood Knouse, Constable of Benton, transacted business at the County Seat on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Waller of Indiana, Pa., was a visitor here several days during the past week.

Miss Martha Bachman, of Shamokin, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. B. Mellick, on Normal Hill.

C. E. Kesty who has been attending the Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield, Mass., is home.

E. P. Cameron, who has been conducting the Buckhorn hotel will quit the business on the first of April.

C. B. McHenry and family have moved from Benton to Shamokin. Their departure is universally regretted.

John F. Hidlay has opened a new grocery store on Sixth Street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Gingles.

Miss Mollie E. Smith of Wisconsin, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Judge Elwell, and other relatives here.

H. M. Kelchner, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at Benton transacted business at the county seat on Wednesday.

John Brooks, son of Prof. Brooks, has accepted a position as clerk in A. L. Snyder's music store at Shamokin, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bertsch returned to their home in Reading on Wednesday. The latter has been visiting here for the past two weeks, and Mr. Bertsch came up a few days ago.

G. B. Hummer, of the firm of Hummer & Yorks, well known and extensive lumbermen of up the creek, came down Monday to attend to business matters. He returned home Tuesday morning.

F. Freeman Boas, Sec'y of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place has tendered his resignation which has been accepted. He will fill a similar position with the association at Mauch Chunk.

J. G. Wells and family returned from Philadelphia last Saturday, and will remain here until next fall, when Mr. Wells will resume his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He is reading medicine with Dr. Reber.

Rush Harrison, of Forks, made a pleasant call at our office on Saturday. He is now farming, but he spent nine years in the printing business, and held some responsible positions. He has been employed in Philadelphia, and spent several years in Norfolk, Va., and other southern cities.

James McHenry of Cambra has sold out his store to William Hazlett.

The prevalent form of grippe affects the throat and produces extreme hoarseness. There are many such cases in town at present.

Subscribers who will change their place of residence on April 1st, will please notify us of the change, giving both the old and new address.

The Superior court on Monday of last week affirmed the case of Creasy & Wells vs. Emanuel Reformed Church, that went up from this county.

The Town Council held a meeting Monday night to pass upon the exonerations and hear the report of the President.

The only observance of St. Patrick's day here, was the "wearing of the green."

The County Commissioners have fixed the tax rate at 2½ mills same as last year.

The Jamison City tannery is running seven hours a day, with the prospect of soon working full time.

Charles H. Reice killed a steer last week that weighed 1250 pounds. He bought it of William Shaffer, who raised it from a calf.

Information has been received announcing the arrival of Geo. S. Robbins and family at Los Angelos last Saturday.

Rev. Bickel, of Hazelton, will preach at the Methodist Mission tonight, Thursday, March 26, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock.

In this issue will be found an interesting article on Normal Schools, by Prof. Eckels. It is worthy of careful perusal.

Thousands have tested the great building up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

The editor of the Berwick *Independent* became the father of a new boy last Friday, and says he is now ready to receive congratulations and over-due subscriptions.

C. B. Jackson and C. C. Evans, Esqs., have been elected attorneys for the borough of Berwick, and Col. Seely chief of the fire department for the ensuing year.

H. E. Heacock has purchased the steam laundry and is now in full possession of the same. Mr. Chamberlain, the former proprietor, will engage in the telephone business at Reading.

Victor Hugo of Dushore, has purchased the Sullivan *Republican* of Laporte, and will change the name and make it a Democratic paper. A stock company to publish a Republican paper at Laporte is talked of.

If this thing keeps up, the date for dog days will have to be changed from August to the winter months. The latest report is that a mad dog has bitten several children at Beach Haven.

Rev. Mr. Graeff, rector of Christ Church, Williamsport, has tendered his resignation, to take effect, May 3. He has accepted a call to the Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter, Philadelphia.

There was a pleasant gathering of the Reformed Christian Endeavor Society at the home of Mrs. M. E. Ent last Thursday evening. Games and other pastimes were indulged in, and dainty refreshments served.

The following letters are advertised March 24, 1896. Miss Estella Ash, Geo. M. Holdren, H. H. James, (2) Mrs. S. B. Wilson. Will be sent to the dead letter office April 7, 1896.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

A fire at Centralia last Friday morning started in Thomas Evans' store, and burned it, with the stores of A. B. Fortner, Albert Wall, and Harry Levitt. Evans' loss is $15,400; Fortner's $1800; Wall's $1200; and Levitt's, $600.

Mrs. C. E. Crawford will hold her millinery opening Thursday March 26th to which the ladies of Bloomsburg and vicinity are invited. A full line of artistically trimmed hats await their inspection, at prices which defy competition.

Leases, with judgment and ejectment clause, for sale at this office in small or large quantities.

Prof. H. A. Curran of the Stroudsburg Normal School was in town on Monday, stopping on his return from the conference at Williamsport.

The March number of the Normal *Quarterly* has been issued, and it is one of the best numbers yet published. It contains a large amount of interesting matter and several half-tone cuts. Copies can be obtained of Prof. J. H. Dennis or at the school.

Pompeo Ratti, president of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill, died in Comeo, Italy, on the 7th inst. It was his former home, and he went there for his health several months ago. He was a brother of Joseph Ratti, and by his pleasant manners had made many friends here.

The return of Rev. B. C. Conner to the pastorate of the Methodist church of this place by the late conference held at Williamsport, is not only satisfactory to the membership but the community at large. During the past year he has made many friends.

Holy Communion will be administered under the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz as follows: Hidlay April 5 at 10:30 A. M.; Zion April 12 at 10:30 A. M.; Orangeville April 19 at 10:30 A. M.; St. James April 26 at 10:15 A. M.; and Briarcreek May 3 at 10:30 A. M. Preparatory service on the preceding Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Conductor Byron Sleppy and brakemen Frank Beck and Michael Leighow of Northumberland were arrested in Scranton on Monday upon the arrival of their train by the D. L. & W. Railroad Company, upon the charge of re-selling tickets that had been used once. Sleppy and Beck are well known in Columbia County.

The last Congress passed an act allowing the appointments to the Naval Academy at Annapolis that did not expire till June of this year to be filled by the outgoing Congressmen. This enabled Congressman Wolverton to name the cadets for this district. He designated Albert G. Savidge, second son of Judge Savidge of Sunbury, and Harry R. Stees of Bloomsburg alternate.

A GREAT ADVERTISING IDEA.

An Entire Pony Outfit—Comprising Pony, Cart, Harness, Robes, Whip, Etc., Given Away to the Lucky Boy.

What is probably the most extensive advertising idea that has ever been introduced in this vicinity is the one which is to-day made public for the first time by that enterprising, extensive and prosperous clothing firm, J. M. Gidding & Co. They purchased a short time ago a pony, carriage, harness and all belongings, which they intend giving away to the holder of the lucky number, July 30, at 7:30 p. m. With every dollar purchased a coupon is given, the duplicate of which is deposited in a tightly sealed box, which will be opened in the presence of Dr. J. P. Welsh Principal of the Normal School, W. O. Holmes President of Town Council, and Mr. A. H. Bloom cashier of the Farmers National Bank, who have kindly consented to act as judges, together with representatives of the town newspapers, and see that everything is conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The box will be opened at 7:30 p. m. sharp on the night of July 30th, and a little girl blindfolded will draw 21 coupons, the 21st draw being the lucky one. The idea is a novel one, and no doubt every boy in this valley will await with anxiety the date upon which it is to be given away. On former occasions of this kind it has been customary to give a coupon with every suit at a certain price, but Gidding & Co. have decided to give everyone an equal chance, therefore they have made it with every dollar purchase. This idea is a good one from the fact that the chances are equal, thus if any one has a little girl it would equally be appreciated by her as by a boy. The pony is very kind and gentle and can be driven by the smallest child. He stands about eight and one-half hands high and weighs about four hundred and forty pounds. The carriage or cart is a model of cuteness, being newly upholstered and elegantly painted. It certainly is a handsome turnout, one that any boy or girl will be overjoyed to own, and the liberal donors will no doubt make many little friends through it. Gidding & Co. never do anything unless they do it right. They never advertise until they advertise right, and no better proof of their success through it is shown than by the very large business they have built up. Their establishment is known north, south, east and west within a radius of 50 miles, and their trade extends through every nook and corner of the valley. They deserve it however, for no harder workers for business have ever been in our midst. Their advertisements are always truthful and their way of doing business cannot help but bring success to anything they undertake.—From Bloomsburg *Daily*.

EDGE'S PLAN A SUCCESS.

Change in the Method of Holding Farmers' Institutes Generally Approved.

The department of agriculture has held 130 institutes in fifty-six counties of the state during the 1895-6 season. Dates have been fixed for about thirty more, making a total of 160 for the institute year. It is also intended to hold a number of Spring and Summer institutes before the close of the fiscal year. Applications have already been received for a large number of institutes to be held during the next Autumn and Winter. There is a growing demand for institutes to be held in September and October and less desire for dates in March and April. Thus far Lancaster heads the list with eight institutes. Susquehanna and Lackawanna have each held six.

The corps of institute workers now consists of Professor John Hamilton, Colonel John A. Woodward, T. B. Terry, of Ohio; Senator N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset, and one member of the state board of agriculture selected for each week. The officers of the department of agriculture assist whenever their services are needed. Secretary Edge fills gaps caused by sickness or absence of any member of the force. The secretary has thus far attended forty institutes. He expects to get to at least ten more before the close of the season.

The dates are so arranged as to have two sets of institutes in progress at the same time, and the corps of institute workers are divided and changed to suit the locality and leading interest of the district in which the meetings are to be held. Secretary Edge is called into requisition whenever commercial fertilizers are used extensively. Mr. Terry talks upon potato cultivation and clover production. Professor Hamilton is an authority upon roads and road laws. Each member of the force has one or more specialties which are called into requisition as the wants of the district may indicate.

At the commencement of the season there was much objection on the part of local managers and members of the state board of agriculture to the department fixing the dates were selected by each member at will and without any reference to those of adjacent or adjoining counties, and much of the funds of the State failed to produce the best results because of the greatly increased amount of travel occasioned by the want of system.

Under the management of the department, dates are fixed at the commencement of the season and they are so arranged that the force of institute workers may pass from one county to another with a minimum of expense. The local members of the state board of agriculture is permitted to select the places at which the institutes of the county shall be held, but the dates are fixed by central authority. Under the old management 148 institutes were held with $9,500. Under the new plan it is expected that 170 will be held with an annual appropriation of $7,500.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

Mr. F. C. Eyer had a serious fall on Monday. He was carrying a sewing machine up stairs in the Evans building and becoming overbalanced fell down the stairs, the machine falling upon him. He was severely cut upon the head. He was taken into Mercer's drug store and the wounds dressed, after which he was taken home.

The windows of the clothing store of J. M. Gidding & Co. are attracting considerable attention. In one of them is the large strong box, in which the coupons for the drawing of the pony and cart are to be deposited, and the other is filled with a fine selection of neck ware. The whole is in keeping with the usual taste displayed by Mr. Gidding in the dressing of his windows.

Is Columbia County going to redeem herself this year, or are we going to have the same miserable little majority that the Democrats have had for several years past, at the fall election? Let us have early organization and active work this fall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Easter novelties in candy at Deitrick's Market Square.

Buy your candies at Deitrick's, they are always fresh.

Fruits and vegetables at Deitrick's, Market Square.

A FORTUNE

is within reach of young people who go to Wood's Business College, Scranton. Our terms are lower than at some colleges having fewer students, but our faculty is much larger and our course of study more varied and thorough. The new president for seventeen years taught, lectured on law and civics, and has written business college text books now in use all over America. He has educated scores of business college teachers, and 10,000 young people for business. He was sent to France as United States Consul for four years, and now teaches and lectures days and evenings at Scranton. The college has now 665 students and last year located 251 of its students in good paying situations. In thorough work and in aid to students, it is the leading business college of Pennsylvania. Send for illustrated Journal.

O. F. Williams, President.

3-12-4t.

Dress Fabrics for Easter Gowns.

We are showing the most complete line of Dress Fabrics for Easter and Spring gowns, we have ever placed on our counters A full range of dress materials from over the sea as well as those popular and well made American goods made on our own shore, of good materials and at prices to suit all.

Dress Goods.

Lot of choice novelty suiting, at 40c

Lot of choice cheviot mixtures, part Mohair at 49c.

50 in. all wool Jacquards, handsome colorings at 70c.

Mohair and wool suitings, Mozambique effects 59c.

Black figured mohairs, 25c.

Black mohair Sicilians, 75c.

Special black Mohair, 55c.

Separate Dress Skirts.

A full line of these most popular goods are now ready for you, made in newest shapes. Full flare, all lined.

Good all wool serge skirts, lined all through, velvet facing, $3.50.

Figured Mohair skirts all lined velvet facings, $2.50.

Mixed wheel cloth skirts, strap trimmed, all lined at $7.50.

Shirt Waists.

We place on sale to-day our spring line of shirt waists. Nothing but the newest and best made waists find room in our stock.

1 lot of fine waists of special value at 98c.

1 lot of Percale waists, new yoke effect at 95c.

Spring Coats and Capes.

We are showing a line of garments for spring capes from 79c. upwards.

We call special attention to our children's and misses' reefers. The finest line of children's spring goods we have ever shown. See our $2.50 reefer; others higher and lower.

New Neckwear.

We are showing full lines of new neckwear for spring.

Kid Gloves.

The best one dollar kid glove, in fact the best kid glove that one dollar can buy in all the new shades for Easter, both in hook and buttons.

New Trimmings and Buttons.

All the season's latest effects in trimmings and buttons.

Hosiery.

A special lot of ladies' seamless fast black hose at 10c. pair, or $1.10 a dozen—value 15c. pair.

Ladies' regular made hose, good value, 31c.

Ladies' opera length hose, 25c. and 50c.

Lace and Damask Curtains.

A full line of lace curtains from 75c. pair upwards.

Try our $1.00 corsets. Big bath towels, 25c. piece. $1.35 half dozen.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Just Come to Town—Our early invoice of Spring Capes, Jackets, Dress Skirts, Shirt Waists, and Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Capes—
69c., $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 to $12.50.

Jackets—
$2.95 to $10.00.

Misses' Jackets—
$3.50 to $6.50.

Children's Jackets—
$1.00 to $5.00.

Dress Skirts—
$1.45 to $6.50.

Shirt Waists—
75c. to $1.25.

Night Dresses—
39c., 49c., 59c., 75c., 89c., 98c., $1.25, $1.49 to $3.50.

Drawers—
29c., 39c., 49c. to $2.00.

Chemise—
39c., 49c. to $1.50.

Skirts—
49c., 69c., 75c. to $2.50.

Corset Covers—
25c., 31c., 39c., 49c. to $1.25.

Corset covers with shields attached. A new thing. We control them for the town—see them.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

YOU

Will in all probability buy a new wheel this spring. Do you know that you

CAN

See the finest line of wheels in the county at HESS BROS.' BICYCLE AGENCY, in connection with their Jewelry Store. If you buy a wheel why not

RIDE

the best? We can give you your choice of the following wheels: SYRACUSE, LIBERTY, WORLD, AMERICA, HUNTER, MAJESTIC, GALES' MANHATTAN and several cheaper wheels. Why not buy a wheel that is known to be

A

winner. At Coronado on March 2, 1896, there were 18 world's records and 21 coast records broken on a Syracuse Crimson Rim

BICYCLE.

Johnny Johnson rides a World. Baby Bliss, who weighs 502 lbs., rides the America. Call and see the wheels at HESS BROS. before you place your order.

YOUR EASTER CANDIES

You want to select from the *largest* and *freshest* line, so call and examine ours. All *fresh* and *eatable*.

Any name you desire put on eggs free.

Fruits and Vegetables.

I. G. DEITRICK,

Market Square

. . . DID YOU EVER THINK? . . .

That this might be the last opportunity you would have of making "Easter" a happy day in your family. Of course we hope your lot may be otherwise, but as the present is the only time to seize an opportunity, we wish to call your attention to the immense assortment of Easter novelties which we have arranged for that particular occasion. EXAMINE THEM and you will be convinced there are none finer.

EXCHANGE BAKERY.

L. F. BEISHLINE, Prop., Telephone Connection. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

22 CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, $100.
Stearns, $100
Envoy, $75.
Stormer, $50.

The above line of strictly high grade bicycles I have selected for my line for this year after visiting the New York Cycle Show and inspecting all the different makes. They are the cream of the lot. Space is too limited to describe them, but they can be seen at my store or I will cheerfully mail catalogues to any intending purchasers.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE. **W. S. Rishton.**

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC.

Address Delivered by Principal G. M. D. Eckels at the Principals' Meeting in Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1896.

I. What have the Normal Schools done for the public?

1. They have made teaching more thorough.

The Normal Schools have acted from the very commencement of the system upon the principle that culture comes from thoroughness, and that the practical value of knowledge depends upon its being perfectly understood. Those who have been trained in these schools have been required to master the subjects of the Normal Courses, and in turn when they have become teachers they have insisted upon thorough work being done by their pupils. This spirit of thoroughness has infused itself, more or less, into all the schools of the Commonwealth.

2. They have broadened and harmonized the system of study.

To the Normal School influence, more than to any other influence is due the present course of studies as found in the elementary schools of the State. History and Physiology as branches required by law, have both been introduced into the course since the establishment of our present Normal School system. Drawing and Music, although not required by law, are very generally taught in the best public schools of the Commonwealth, and this is due almost exclusively to the Normal Schools. Several other practical branches, such as Book-Keeping, Civil Government, Language Lessons, and Elementary Science, owe their introduction into the public schools to the work done in these branches in the Normal Schools.

The improved courses of study in the High Schools of the State are largely due to the agency of the Normal School system. Wherever Normal School graduates have gone, the general effect has been in favor of system and order in all arrangements of the High School. A knowledge of educational values has become the possession of the Normal School graduate, and this knowledge has been made available in the re-arranging of courses of study

3. They have added the History of Education to the professional knowledge of the teacher.

The History of Education does not appear in the curriculum of any of the schools in the State, excepting in that of the Normal Schools. In the Normal Schools it has been an important subject of study for a number of years. Through the example of these schools the subject has been introduced into many Teachers' Reading Circles, and a large percentage of the teachers of the State have a fair knowledge of this important subject.

4. They have given to methods of teaching a scientific basis.

The Normal Schools of the country can justly claim credit for most of the instruction which has given to teaching in the public schools its scientific character. The principles of teaching have been sought out and formulated in this country almost exclusively by teachers engaged in Normal School work. The names of Page, Wickersham, MacVicar, Brooks and Parker have been made as familiar to the teachers of Pennsylvania through their Pedagogical works, as the names of the popular writers of History and Geography. The work of teaching is being rapidly elevated to a profession, and the Normal Schools more than any other agency deserve the credit for thus honoring and placing in its true position the noblest work God has called men and women to do.

5. They have given to the supervision of the schools greater efficiency.

Many of the Superintendents of the counties, cities and towns of the State have had a Normal School training, and this training has fitted them more fully for the work of supervising schools. Comprehending the principles upon which scientific instruction is based, they have had correct standards by which to test the work of the teachers under them. It is not here claimed that only Normal School graduates have met with success in the superintendency of schools, but that Normal Schools have multiplied the number who are efficient in this work.

6. They have created a higher public sentiment.

Wherever the Normal School influence has reached it has been potent in raising the standard of public sentiment among the patrons of the public schools. Public sentiment has much to do with the success of these schools, and any institutions which affect favorably this public sentiment, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal person in the Commonwealth. There is a zeal and a professional spirit among those who have studied in the atmosphere of a Normal School, that is inspiring and stimulating to those who have interests in the public schools. The Normal School graduate goes out into the State actuated by high and noble sentiments concerning the work of public instruction. He becomes an educator in the community as well as a teacher in the school room. He arouses educational enthusiasm wherever he teaches, and through him a higher public sentiment is created in favor of public education.

II. What have we a right to expect from the public?

1. The support of all true educators.

Since the Normal Schools have done so much to foster education in the Commonwealth, they are fully entitled to the support and confidence of all who are interested in the welfare of these schools. No man is an educator in the real sense who is not friendly to all institutions that affect favorably the work of general education. The most efficient agency in promoting the welfare of the public school, is most assuredly the Normal Schools. They reach the vital factor in the school room, the teacher. "Whatever you put into the school, you must first put into the teacher." The Normal Schools have touched this vital source of power, giving to it greater efficiency and higher success. In view of what these schools have accomplished for the public they are entitled to the lasting gratitude of every loyal educator in the Commonwealth.

2. The support of all school officers.

School officers should be quick to see from whence their help comes in building up the schools. They should realize what they owe to Normal schools for their work in supplying schools to a certain extent with competent teachers. The care of the school officer has been lightened to a great extent wherever he has succeeded in placing a trained teacher in the school room.

3. The support of all patriotic organizations.

The school house is the nation's fortress. The men and women who are teaching in the State are doing more for the Commonwealth than any other agency in it. The Normal Schools have done much to foster a patriotic spirit among the children. Those who have been trained in these schools have been given an opportunity to understand the fundamental law of the country, and the spirit of patriotism has characterized their instruction in the Normal Course. Whatever helps the schools, helps the State. Patriotism and patriotic organizations owe a debt of gratitude to Normal Schools for what they have done to help the State's and the Nation's interests.

4. The support of the press.

The "Press" is one of the great factors in promoting our higher civilization and must, therefore, be interested in every movement having for its object the right education of the rising generation. We have clearly shown that the progress in our public schools since they have felt the influence of Normal training, has been much more rapid than before. It follows, then, that Normal Schools have a just claim upon the support of the "Press." These Normal Schools, being State institutions, have on this account a clear right to the protection and help of the "Press," the only condition being that they must be properly managed.

5. The support of the State in furnishing buildings and equipments.

If the Normal Schools meet their running expenses, pay the salaries of teachers, and other expenses incident to the daily running of the school, the state should pay for the buildings, furnishings, and equipments of the schools. Since no dividends can be declared on the stock sbuscribed by private individuals, these same stockholders whose liberality has made the Normal Schools of the State a possibility, should not be asked to contribute additional sums from time to time in order that the accommodations and equipments of the schools may meet the new conditions resulting from their rapid growth. Is it too much, then, to ask of the State that from her treasury there should come every year a sufficient sum to pay for all needed improvements in the buildings and equipments? We think this is a very moderate demand. In many of the states all the expenses of the Normal Schools are paid by the state, tuition being free to the student. Our Normal School system is a very good one and has in it greater possibilities than the system of any other state in the Union, providing the State stands loyally by her own offspring, giving to these schools the financial aid they have a right to claim, and which they must have if they are to reach their highest degree of usefulness to the Commonwealth.

6. The support of all teachers.

No other institutions in the State have done so much to dignify the teacher's calling and to make it a profession as the Normal Schools have done. It does not matter whether a teacher has received a Normal training or not, every teacher is benefited by throwing into the body of teachers a class of teachers whose ability and skill tend to dignify and elevate the work of teaching. All teachers must look to the trained teachers for the influence which is to elevate the teaching profession and place it upon the high plane which its importance would justify it in occupying. Instead of those teachers who have not been trained in Normal Schools looking with distrust upon those who have been so trained, they should welcome them into the ranks of the profession as friends. All teachers owe a debt of gratitude to the Normal School graduates for what they have done in the interests of the teaching profession.

7. The support of the churches.

The Normal Schools of the State have demonstrated to her Christian people that the principles of the Bible can be inculcated in the minds and hearts of the young, without the teaching being sectarian in its character. In no other schools is the religious teaching more satisfactory than in the Normal Schools of the State. The prayer meetings and the meetings of young peoples' societies, the Sunday School and Bible classes, and the lecture services in the Normal Schools are indicative of the deep spiritual life prevading these schools. Many of the students get their first impulses to a better life from the religious atmosphere of the Normal School which they have attended. It is the general comment of those who have visited the young peoples' meetings in the several Normal Schools that nowhere else have they seen greater zeal manifested than in these meetings. The broad religious spirit cultivated in the Normal Schools cannot be but a great influence in promoting the religious cause in the State. Nowhere else can young teachers be better trained in order that they may exert a healthy spiritual influence over the children than in the Normal Schools. The best methods by which to make utterly false the charge that our public schools are godless schools is to place behind every school desk a godly teacher; and the institutions that are doing most toward the training of godly teachers are the Normal Schools. The conclusion is unavoidable that churches in whose keeping is placed to a large extent, the religious welfare of the people, are greatly indebted to Normal Schools for the assistance they are rendering them in their sacred work. It must not be inferred from this latter statement that Normal Schools have assumed any religious work that does not properly belong to them or that they have unwillingly taken upon themselves these religious cares; on the contrary, this spiritual work has been a pleasure and a profit to those who have engaged in it, and the Normal School student is only receiving that which he has a perfect right to claim from any institution making itself responsible for his preparation as a teacher.

III. What has the State a right to expect of these schools in the future?

1. That they demand from the State only what they really need.

We are not aware that any Normal School has asked of the State more than its necessities demanded, or even as much as was necessary to meet its actual wants. We only make the statement as the embodiment of a principle which should guide the Normal Schools in their making requests of the State for aid. The State is the parent and the Normal School system is the child, and although the child has long ago reached its majority, yet it will never be old enough to warrant it in not being perfectly frank and honorable in all its dealings with the parent. These needs, if a wise economy is to be practised in the management ofthe Normal Schools, must cover future conditions as well as present necessities. Delays in making repairs and in adding additional buildings and equipment when needed have in some instances crippled the growth of the schools, interfered with the comfort of the students, and rendered less efficient the instruction.

There are none of the Normal Schools of the State whose efficiency would not be greatly increased by the State granting their request for special appropriations to meet their growing conditions.

It is questionable whether in all the school history of the Commonwealth, greater energy, more self-sacrifice, and deeper consecration are to be found in connection with any other class of educational institutions. The faculties of these institutions are as a rule a hard-working, conscientious and an intelligent body of workers. The Board of Trustees have, most of them, passed many trials and difficulties, often risking their private possessions in order that the schools might continue their work.

2. That they expend judiciously what they receive.

The money appropriated by the State for the erection of buildings and the making of improvements has been more judiciously and less extravagantly expended than is usual with public funds used in buildings and improvements in connection with institutions wholly under the control of the State. The buildings and equipment of the schools are marvels of economy and adaptability when we consider how they have been erected and supplied at different times and often under a great pressure of necessity. The most rigid economy has always been practiced in the management of the Normal Schools. Those who have been the guardians of these institutions deserve the gratitude of the people of Commonwealth for their fidelity to the State's interests in making use of the State appropriations.

This should be an assurance to the Legislature of the Commonwealth that money appropriated to Normal Schools will be honestly used for the purpose for which it has been appropriated.

3. That they keep in advance of the growth of the public school system

It will not do for the Normal Schools to fall behind or even only to keep pace with the march of progress in the public schools.

These schools must be leaders and not followers in the great work of public education. These schools will always be looked to to supply a large proportion of the leading teachers in the State, and they can only do this by keeping the schools themselves in the very front rank of advancement. Just as the medical profession looks to the medical schools of the country for the latest ideas concerning the treatment of diseases, so will the teaching profession come more and more to look to the Normal Schools for the latest and best ideas concerning teaching.

In order that this position of advancement may be held by the Normal Schools they can never become cheap schools. Strong men and women must be employed on the faculties of these schools, the equipment must be in every respect superior, and conditions arranged for in order that new suggestions and ideas may be tested satisfactorily. This means not a cheap school but a school wherein a sufficient outlay of money has been made to meet all requirements of a first class training school.

4. That they encourage their graduates to continue their studies, when possible, beyond the Normal School requirements.

Whilst the Normal School student has usually finished the studies of the Normal School course with a degree of thoroughness not met with in many educational institutions of the State, he must not, however, be imbued with the idea that his education is finished. He will be all the more useful to the State if he builds higher upon the foundation he has already so well laid. The colleges and universities are beginning to recognize the value of a Normal School diploma, and to offer to the graduates of these schools favorable conditions for entrance upon college and university work.

Never before in the history of the State have so many Normal School graduates been found in the colleges and universities of the State as are to be found in them at present. This is due partly to the encouragement they have received from these higher institutions, but more largely to the stimulus given them in the Normal Schools in which they have received their training. This is a movement in harmony with progress, and the Normal Schools should do everything they can to encourage their students to take advantage of the many excellent opportunities offered them by the higher institutions of learning in the country to continue their education.

5. That they send out no graduates who are not morally as well as intellectually qualified for the profession of teaching.

It is a good indication that the Normal Schools are growing in usefulness to the State, when they begin to lay more stress upon the moral fitness of their graduates, than upon any other qualifications they may receive at the hands of these schools.

The State has a right to expect the Normal Schools to protect her by sending out into her schools as teachers none but those who are fit examples in point of character for her youth to imitate.

So long as the State shows no signs of a growing weakness in the character of her citizens she is safe. Anarchy cannot gain a foot-hold on her soil, nor can oppression live within her borders.

The State has a perfect right to inquire into the moral as well as the intellectual standing of those who are to receive life certificates from Normal Schools to teach. The Normal Schools are ready to meet this demand on the part of the State, and to recommend to the State Board for final examination none but those who have sound characters.

A Normal School which shirks this responsibility is not true to its trust. To send out into the State every year a thousand men and women of strong character, approved scholarship, and equipped with correct methods of teaching is much more than an adequate return to the State of the money she has expended to inaugurate and keep growing the present Normal School system.

The power which these graduates will be able to exert in the interest of the State will depend very materially upon the strength of character they possess. For man to do a grand work in the world the head and the heart must both be strong.

6. That the academic as well as the professional instruction is thorough and comprehensive.

There can no longer be any question as to the correctness of the position that to teach a subject a man must have a better knowledge of the subject than a person needs to have who is simply pursuing the subject as a part of a course of study, with no intention of becoming a teacher on that subject.

There is not a teacher of the United States history in the public schools who is worthy a place as teacher, who does not feel his incompetency to teach the subject successfully unless he has a broader knowledge of that subject than the public schools are able to give. And what is true of history is true of every other subject required to be taught in the public schools.

Those persons who would limit the Normal Schools of the State to professional work have only given thought to one part of the problem of teaching, and possibly the least important part. The man having proper knowledge of his subject, but possessing no methods save those which have come to him through his own experience, is better equipped for teaching than the man trained in the best school of Pedagogy in the country, but who is lacking in a proper knowledge of his subject. A scientific method can only be used with success by a teacher who has a broad, comprehensive knowledge of his subject.

Often a mechanical method will bring better results, where the teacher has an inadequate knowledge of a subject, than a scientific method. It is all folly to try to train pupils in methods when they are lacking in a clear and full knowledge of the subject. Let it be understood that the Normal Schools are not doing academic work from choice but from necessity.

7. By maintaining sound and healthy discipline.

The discipline of a Normal School must be a model worthy the imitation of all educational institutions having the dormitory system. The dormitory system is the best system for the students where the discipline is good and the poorest where the discipline is bad.

The change effected in the character and conduct of a Normal School student during the time necessary for him to complete the course, is often wonderful. No better evidence of the benefit of good discipline in a Normal School is needed than to observe the growth in refinement of manners and stability of character among the students of these institutions.

In maintaining sound discipline the Normal Schools are conferring a great benefit upon the State. If the Normal Schools are to hold the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth they must not allow their standards of discipline to be lowered.

"No wonder poor Dinnie's so tired, carrying all day that great big piece of

BattleAx PLUG

No matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

Relieves tired Backs. IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.

Seelig's

when used as an admixture to ordinary coffee makes a delicious drink.

Grocers can tell you why those who buy Seelig's keep coming back for it. Strange though how long it takes people to try a new thing.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.

7-12.1y

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Was Always Tired.

Berwick, Pa., March 2, 1896. My husband was feeling very poorly this winter. He had no particular disease but he had a poor appetite and also complained of a tired feeling. He read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I got him a bottle, and since taking three bottles he has not complained of his former trouble." Mrs. Harry R. Bogart.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

SHE LOST HER JEWELS.

An Episode of River Steamboat Days Suggested by a Coming Marriage.

Speaking of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt engagement, here is something that is kin to it: One night, away back yonder in the latter sixties, I was a passenger on a steamboat—the Richmond—running from Louisville to New Orleans. It was a down trip, and the boat had reached the "Court Country," that region lying along the Mississippi below Natchez to the Belize.

The vessel was sailing smoothly down the majestic stream, and it was long after midnight. The great and superb cabins were as quiet as the upper floors of a grand hotel at such an hour, save that a party of four gentlemen playing whist in the forward part of the main saloon kept up the faint, low conversation necessary to the game.

'Twas perhaps 1 o'clock when the card players and those who were awake in their berths on that deck were startled by a scream from the ladies' cabin, and there came rushing down toward the clerk's office a handsome matron en deshabille. Clinging to the lady's skirts and crying in sympathy with her mother's distress was a little girl of six or eight years, perhaps ten.

"My diamonds are gone!" the matron said, in a husky voice to the alarmed night clerk.

A thief, who had probably watched for this opportunity for years had reached over the transom of the lady's state room from the outside and had cut away and carried off the pocket of her dress containing $100,000 worth of great jewels. Probably he went ashore at the next landing after the theft had been accomplished. At any rate, he made good his escape, and the jewels were never heard of again by their owner.

The company owning the boat in the lawsuit that followed proved that a safe was kept on the boat for the express purpose of caring for valuable property or jewels or money of the passengers, and the plaintiff lost the case.

The lady was Senora Yznaga, wife of a wealthy Cuban; the little girl was Consuelo, afterwards Duchess of Manchester, then Duchess Dowager, now Duchess of Devonshire, and for her was named Consuelo Vanderbilt, whose mother was a girlhood friend of Consuelo Yznaga, and who is to be the Duchess of Marlborough.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Man at the Lever.

The locomotive engineer is a remarkably placid fellow, with a habit of deliberate precision in his look and motions. He occasionally turns a calm eye to his gauge and then resumes his quiet watch ahead. The three levers which he has to manipulate are under his hand for instant use, and when they are used it is quietly and in order, as an organist pulls out his stops. The noise in the cab makes conversation difficult, but not as bad as that heard in the car when passing another train, with or without the windows open, and in looking out of the engine cab the objects are approached gradually, not rushed past as when one looks laterally out of a parlor car window. The fact is that the engineer does not look at the side—he is looking ahead—and therefore the speed seems less, as the objects are approached gradually.

Those who have ridden at ninety miles an hour on a locomotive know that on a good road (and there are many such) the engine is not shaken and swayed in a terrific manner, but is rather comfortable, and the speed is not so apparent as when one is riding in a parlor car, where only a lateral view is had. The engineer can be very comfortable if he is quite sure of the track ahead, and it is only in rounding curves or in approaching crossings that he feels nervous, and it is doubtful if it is any more strain to run a locomotive at high speed than to ride a bicycle through crowded thoroughfares. Judging by the countenances of the bicycle rider and the engineer, the engineer has rather the best of it.—Railroad Gazette.

Raising Deer and Bears.

A deer and bear farm is the latest industrial project for northern Wisconsin, and the men behind the plan think that they have a fortune in sight. The farm is situated in the woods a few miles from the Great Northern road, and is already fairly well stocked with animals. The proprietors are James Allen an old woodsman and hunter, and Dr. Harrison, a New Yorker, who has been spending much time in the northwest. They propose to raise deer and bears for the market, for the meat as well as the fur.

The plan is not to turn the animals loose in the woods, where they may be shot by every hunter who comes along, but to keep them in pens or corrals, where they can be attended by their keepers and watched over the same as domestic animals. The idea originated with Mr. Allen two or three years ago, and since then he has kept several male and female bears and a number of deer in separate pens near his home. He has found that the animals will mate in captivity as well as in the wild state, and has a number of cubs and fawns to prove his statements. Allen is now engaged in enlarging his pens, buying up all the deer and bears he can find, and preparing for winter, when the stock will need more care and attention than at any other time during the year.

The intention is to feed the deer in much the same manner as sheep, while the bears will, in addition to corn and potatoes, have more or less meat.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Napoleon of Barter.

Bowling Green boasts of possessing the champion knife swapper. He is a little boy, son of a preacher, and this is his record, as given by his father:

"That boy, not many months since, worried me till I bought him a knife. Like a boy, he left it out one night and it got rusty. Then he lost interest in it and began at once to swap it off. Well, the little rascal has naturally a knack of trading, and, sir, he took that rusty knife and with a little work on it and a good deal of talking, he succeeded in exchanging it for two knives. These knives in turn he traded for three knives, worked considerably on them, and got a cheap watch for the three. He kept trading till he had concluded forty-seven different bargains most of them in his favor. At the end of the forty-seventh trade he owned a shotgun, a hound puppy, two jackknives, and sixty-five cents in money besides other small trinkets too numerous to mention.—Bowling Green Democrat.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Connecticut River was named by the Dutch Versche River, "fresh river."

Welcome reports say there is to be a boom in shipbuilding down in Maine this winter.

New York hotel men have decided to do away with hotel spreads on New Year's Day.

The "toothpick" shoe is not new. A man in Burlington, Vt., has a pair that was made in 1796.

An Alabama railroad has been sued for $10,000 damages because one of its conductors kissed a passenger against her will.

The hotel proprietors in Cuba are required by law to affix a two-cent stamp on the register opposite the name of each guest.

The table on which Cromwell wrote when he affixed his signature to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was recently sold for £145.

One of the most fatal of the diseases affecting persons employed in the sedentary occupation of telegraphing is declared to be consumption.

The Mormon Church authorities declare that members of that church must not accept political nominations without the consent of the church.

The Pectan, the largest tank oil steamer ever built, has just been completed at West Hartlepool. She is 888 feet long by 48 broad and 31½ deep.

The Government of Canada has prohibited the sale of intoxicants among the Indians of Hudson Bay Territory, and punishes severely any violation of this law.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2,000 feet.

"Japan for the Japanese!" This is the latest rallying cry of the Mikado's subjects, and it is the cause of much disturbance among the foreigners domiciled in the island empire.

A new woman's club has just been formed in Chicago, which has taken the name of the White City Club. It will admit men to membership, but will not allow them to hold office or vote.

A Brooklyn young lady, who was rather stout, tried a quack preparation for reducing her flesh. She lost some flesh through its use, and also her mind, and is now in an insane asylum.

Philadelphia has made a new departure in the matter of night schools, and hereafter one of the schools will be devoted to a course of lectures on the history and working of our political system.

GREAT MEN OF THE DAY.

Senator John Sherman has endorsed William McKinley, now Governor of Ohio, as Republican candidate for President.

The general consensus of opinion seems to be that Rudyard Kipling is a genius in spite of the fact that he smokes cigarettes.

William E. Gladstone called the Sultan of Turkey "a curse God has given to mankind." The Grand Old Man still has perfect control of his famous vocabulary.

At Amesbury, Mass., Gov. Morton is having a four-passenger hunting-cart constructed. A lunch-box and an ice-tank are a part of the article's equipment.

President Cleveland is looking forward to a hunt for squirrels in the oak woods lying back of his country seat at Woodley. The President spent several days hunting squirrels in these woods last season. The squirrels are unusually numerous this year.

Gen. Eckert, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, talking from Pike's Peak with friends in his New York office, might be a subject for contemporaneous artists to work on. What it means to the world practical electricians know and others ought to ascertain.

Mme. Janauschek despairs of the modern stage. Tanks, railroads, sawmills, monkeys, horses and cows and a throng of brazen-faced females, very lively young women who scream and howl, as soubrettes, in a production of vulgar farce-comedy, usurp the ground made sacred by histrionic art and genius. That is the substance of her wail.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A gold mine near Sitka is so exceptionally well placed that $2.50 per ton ore is profitably worked.

The bicycle craze has started many new industries—for instance, the making of leggings, for which big factories now exist.

Salt-marsh sedge, consolidated in blocks by tremendous pressure, furnishes a cheap paving material in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The Roman builders were perfectly acquainted with one of the most modern wrinkles of fireproof construction—the use of porous or hollow bricks in flat arches for the sake of lightness.

The principle is now well established that a city has no legal right to pollute the water of a river which flows thence past other towns.

IN A DREAM.

It is said that on the night before the death of young John W. Mackay his friend and companion, Mr. Digby, dreamed that he witnessed precisely such an accident as on the day following he witnessed.

It was a man in Saco, Me., whose sleep, usually sound and dreamless, was so disturbed the other night that he awoke and arose to find his barn floor on fire. He was just in time to put out the flames.

Mrs. John Reid, of Point Lick, Ky., went visiting recently and dreamed that some one had entered her cellar at home and stolen some of her preserves. And they had! When she went home thirty-two quarts of stuff were missing, or, rather, missed.

Dreams quite often work by contraries, though, as in the case of a little girl who took her small brother on a Kentucky railroad train, fell asleep and dreamed her brother had fallen off. Still in her sleep, she dragged him to a window, raised it, and would have jumped out had not the other passengers interfered.

A CYCLING MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE RESULTS OF LONG, HARD RIDING.

FULLY 3,000 MILES ON HIS WHEEL.

He Makes Some Reflections on the Benefits of the Sport and Tells of its Dangers.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, whose picture we give above, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago he said:

"In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through Canada on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.

"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A slight shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flush of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads toward Napanee.

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never a day and seldom a mile without pain.

"The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying 'now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some days my knees almost forbade walking and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

From being local the trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed. One day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to cure. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew. Reading, I found that she, in similar circumstances, had been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

The first box was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had not been finished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode seventy miles, preached that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WHITESBORO, OF WHICH REV. WM. FERGUSON IS PASTOR.

"No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Remember This!

That when you are looking for a place to purchase meats, that we have recently opened a new meat market in the Evans Building, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where you will receive polite and prompt attention, and get the best quality of meats.

John H. Klecknor.

WE ARE NOT CRYING

because there are so many bakers and confectioners in Bloomsburg,

BUT WE ARE REJOICING

over the fact that the many customers who use our bread and cakes

YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT

have long since learned that they are the best. Our stock of Christmas candy is large and open for inspection. It is pure, and the price is right.

D. A. McGEE,
East Street Baker.

RAIN

in its season is a highly valuable element. We don't want it all the time, but there is one thing we do want. It is

MEAT.

Last article is indispensible. Then, why not get the best? Get it from a butcher that understands his business depends on his good meat.

Such a man is

WOLVERTON,
IRON STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fl. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Penna. and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by Huntingdon creek, on the east and south by public road, and on the west by Abraham Eveland, containing ONE ACRE of land more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Carey & Pealer vs. Elisha K. Robbins, and to be sold as the property of Elisha K. Robbins.

J. B. McHENRY,
BRITTAIN, Attorney in fact. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Andes, late of Hemlock township deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the funds in the hands of the accountant to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

3-11-4t. *W. H. SNYDER, Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fred Schwina, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Fred Schwina, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CATHARINE SCHWINN,

Herring, Atty. Administratrix,
3-5-6t. *Bloomsburg, Pa.*

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on the 30th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, by I. D. White, J. K. Lockard, H. G. Sherwood, W. O. Holmes and W. U. Jury for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Industrial Club, the character and object of which is the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

3-27-4t. *MAGILL, WINTERSTEEN, Solicitors.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
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WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
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Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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THOMAS B. HANLY,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE. A. N. YOST
WHITE & YOST
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
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JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's Row
MARKET STREET
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HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
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Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

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Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
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DR. M. J. HESS,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office 2nd floor front, Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,
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Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centre.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
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Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,508
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,474,356
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,442
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,397	428,788
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,464,785

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manager
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

Come and See Us.

Bring Your Feet With You.

We can fit them with up to date shoes.

W. C. McKINNEY,

Clarks' Building, Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

Sales.

MARCH 31. Hattie E. Fleckenstine will sell valuable personal property in the C. A. Kleim building next to T. L. Gunton's, at one o'clock p. m. consisting of household goods, organ, carpet, lamps &c.

For Sale.

A desirable house and lot. Corner lot about 50 x 80 feet, beautiful location, all modern improvements; will be sold at once. Cheap for cash, or part down and balance to suit the purchaser; or part in exchange for other property.

For further information call on S. D. Neyhard, Building, Loan and Real Estate Agent, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa. 11-15 tf.

FOR SALE. First mortgage 6 per cent coupon bonds on new Carpet Mills. Security ample. Best equipped mill in Country. Bonds in denominations of $100 & $500 payable 1905. Interest payable April and October at First National Bank, Bloomsburg. Good investment. Apply to James Magee 2nd, Treasurer. 1 30 5t.

Houses for rent, from $3.00 to $12.00 per month. Apply 217 West 1st Street Bloomsburg Pa.

For a Shave or Hair Cut.

For a good and quick shave or hair cut, go to James Reilly's tonsorial room in Exchange Block, first floor, next to Express Office. None but experienced workmen employed.

12-13-1yr.

A Mosler Safe, size 28x36 inches, good as new for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 4t.

FOR SALE. A good young team. Good workers and speedy travelers. Fearless of steam and right in all respects. Mahlon Sager, Orangeville, Pa.

ARGUMENT COURT.

An adjourned session of the Court was held last Saturday with Judge Metzgar presiding and the following business was transacted.

Hotel license of Aurand & Son transferred to B. Stohner.

Bottlers' license of Hanrahan & Lorah transferred to Lorah & Billig.

Hotel license of E. P. Cameron transferred to Lemuel Drake.

Citation awarded in estate of Margaret Seaborn dec'd.

Judge Metzgar of Lycoming county presided at afternoon session.

Estate Henry Young. Sale ordered and bond filed.

In the contested election case in Conyngham & Centralia Poor District, the hearing upon the rule as to the disposition of costs was continued because the case has been appealed.

The rule in the application of John Mourey against William Krickbaum to open judgment was argued by Fred Ikeler for Mourey and R. R. Little for Krickbaum.

Married

Keeler—Vandine. On March 18, 1896 at the Lairdsville Lutheran parsonage by Rev. Moses Grossman. Mr. Harry B. Keeler, of Benton Columbia county Pa., to Miss Annie M. daughter of Squire Philip Vandine, of Lairdsville, Lycoming county Pa.

DEATHS.

DRIESBACH—Died on the 15 inst., near Jonestown, Miss Dora Pearl Driesbach, aged 12 years and 4 mos.

CASE—Died in Asbury on the 15 inst., Mrs. Minnie A. Case, aged 32 years 6 months and 25 days.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

GOES TO SUPREME COURT.

An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken by the plaintiffs in the case of John W. Goldsworthy and Peter Lenahan, poor directors of the Conyngham and Centralia Poor District vs. B. J. Doyle, poor director; Frank Brennan, steward, and C. G. Murphy.

This is a bill in equity filed by Goldsworthy and Lenahan, asking for an injunction to restrain Doyle from acting with Patrick J. Cain as poor director, to restrain Murphy from collecting taxes for the district and to restrain Brennan, steward, from recognizing Doyle and Cain as a board of poor directors. The case was certified to Judge Metzger of Williamsport, by Judge Ikeler, and a considerable amount of testimony has been taken. The allegations are that at the February election in 1895, Peter Lenahan and Patrick J. Cain were candidates for poor directors in Conyngham township; that Peter Lenahan was elected, and received a certificate of election from three judges of the five districts in the township; that the board of directors organized in April 1895 with Goldsworthy and Doyle present, the two directors holding over, and that Patrick J. Cain appeared with a certificate of election, also signed by three Judges of the five districts; the name of William Goodman appearing on both certificates; that William Goodman alleged that he signed Cain's certificate by reason of duress and fear of bodily harm. Goldsworthy refused to recognize Cain's certificate, and Doyle refused to recognize Lenahan's, and Doyle withdrew from the meeting. Goldsworthy and Lenahan then proceeded to organize a board and elect officers, and Doyle and Cain organized another one. Andrew Lenahan was elected treasurer and tax collector of the former, and C. G. Murphy of the latter board. Brennan, who was elected steward by both boards, is in possession of the Boor House property, and refuses to recognize the Goldsworthy board. Both boards are issuing orders,

Judge Metzger filed an opinion dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill, on the ground that in this proceeding the court had no jurisdiction to decide which was the legally elected director, and from this decision the appeal is taken. Messrs. Wilhelm of Pottsville, and Barkley and Wintersteen represent the appellants, and Messrs. Freeze and Scarlet the appellees. The case will be argued in Philadelphia, the third week in April.

ATTRACTIVE FIGURES come with good health. It is easily seen when a woman has perfect health, her face and figure show it. The painful disorders and diseases that afflict womankind make themselves seen as well as felt. Dull eyes, blotched or sallow face, and a wasted form, follow them. This is the time to turn to the right remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a quieting, soothing nervine. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those delicate derangements, weaknesses, irregularities and diseases peculiar to the sex.

For young girls just entering womanhood; woman at the critical "change of life"; and every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it's something to remember that there's a medicine that will help you.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

MRS. BYRON DANARD, of *Milford, Prince Edward Co., Ont., Canada,* writes: "A few years ago my health failed. I was troubled with female disease in its worst form, having been afflicted about fifteen years. I was also troubled with constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and ringing in my head, nervous prostration, hysteria, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, together with 'that tired feeling' all the time. I consulted several physicians — no one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicines failed to give relief. After much persuasion I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—have taken five bottles and am a well woman doing my housework; from a run-down condition I have been restored to health. I feel it my duty to recommend your 'Favorite Prescription' for ladies afflicted with female diseases as I have been."

MRS. DANARD.

RUPTURE can be cured, no matter how long standing. No knife. No detention from business. I have **CURED** many cases in from four to eight weekly treatments. Write me for information and testimonials. They are **FREE**

DR. A. P. O'MALLEY. Rupture Specialist,

80 South Washington St. WILKES-BARRE. 11-22-1y

CHARLEY, THE MASCOT.

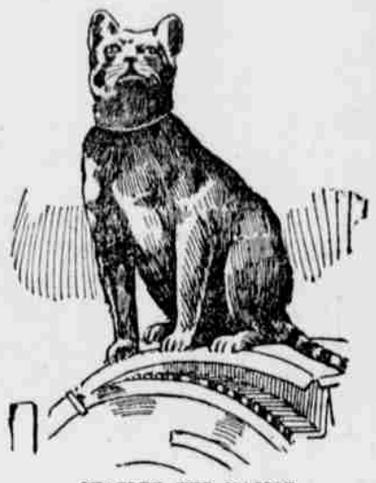
The Feline Pet of the United States Cruiser Yorktown.

Col. John A. Cockerill, the New York Herald's special correspondent, writing from Chemulpo, Corea, sends an interesting story about the sports of the naval officers who happen to be attached to the Asiatic squadron in Corean waters, and also of the mascot of the Yorktown, "Charley." Col. Cockerell writes:

I found the United States steamer Yorktown here riding at anchor a mile and a half out in the harbor, and by invitation I visited her this afternoon. She arrived on this station ten days ago, and Commander Folger and all his officers declare that dull as Chemulpo is they prefer it to Cheefoo, China, their late billet. The October weather here is superb, and the officers of the Yorktown find the shooting excellent. By going up the river in a sampan a few miles they can make a nice bag of snipe, geese and edible birds in a few hours. Game of all kinds is abundant, and further up the country pheasants of the most delicious flavor are plentiful. The Yorktown, despite her steady years of service, is in excellent trim, and officers and crew are proud of her.

While on board the Yorktown I was presented to the feline mascot, "Charley," the most famous of cats. "Charley" joined the Yorktown in 1889. He has traveled something like 150,000 miles in her, and is the oldest member of the crew, with the exception of one seaman, Martin Foley. Officers and sailors come and go, court-martials are held, desertions take place and penalties are inflicted, but "Charley" remains the pet of the ship and the most exalted cat, marine or otherwise, on the globe. The hundreds of scattered people who have served on the Yorktown will be delighted to learn that "Charley" is still "on deck," so to speak. He has lost his hearing on account of the heavy firing in target practice, but he is still amiable and lovable.

They tell a funny story about this famous cat. When the Yorktown was on Behring sea duty she moored one day at a dock on the opposite side of which an English gunboat lay. As was his wont "Charley" walked out on the dock to take a view of things.



CHARLEY THE MASCOT.

Some English sailors, observing his swagger, remarked that "Ginger" should be brought out and introduced.

One of them went on board the English gunboat and brought out "Ginger," a lusty cat of lofty British pretentions and aristocratic mien. The two cats met on the dock and touched noses in a disdainful way, when, all of a sudden, "Charley" let fly his right paw, striking the Briton on the jaw and knocking him overboard. This act performed he strutted back to his ship as if to say: "Did you see me do 'im?" His performance was cheered by the Yorktown jackies and that cat's stock rose 50 per cent. then and there. The picture of the Yorktown's pet which accompanies this is in the possession of nearly every officer and sailor on the ship. Scores of them have been sent home and thousands of people in the United States know about the Yorktown's feline mascot. All such will be pleased to know that "Charley" is fat and hearty, despite his weight of years and the most beloved cat afloat.

THEIR OWN SURGEONS.

How Animals Doctor Themselves When Sick or Wounded.

Animals, when wild, constantly die a lingering death from injury to the skin, whether caused, as usually happens in tropical countries, by wounds aggravated by insects or by cutaneous disease. Hence the pains which they take in making their toilet, and in the use and selection of "cosmetics."

Among birds, the salt-water species often seek fresh water to wash in; different land birds choose different earths in which to dust, and also wash in water, and nearly every tropical animal, including the tiger, bathes either in water or mud.

Perhaps the best known mud-bathers are the wild boar, the water buffalo and the elephant. The latter has an inexpensive advantage over all other animals in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a powdering puff and a hand.

Water, mud and dust are the main "appliances" used, though it sometimes covers a sun-scorched back with grass or leaves.

"Wounded elephants," writes Sir Samuel Baker, "have a marvelous power of recovery. When in their wild state, although they have no gifts of surgical knowledge, their simple system is confined to plastering their wounds with mud, or blowing dust upon the surface. Dust and mud comprise the entire pharmacopoeia of the elephant, and this is applied upon the most trivial and the most serious occasions. They have been seen, when in a tank, to plaster up a bullet-wound with mud taken from the bottom."

The Grumpity Man.

Hoighty, toighty, grumpity man!
Finding fault since your life began!
Pity we haven't a comet or two
To carry off passengers such as you!
—Frank H. Sweet, in St. Nicholas.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

Every public question, of whatever nature, is an issue of itself. Because all men do not agree in opinion as to the public weal any issue may produce in a community at large when crystallized into law, is no evidence that any of them are corrupt, dishonest or villainous. It is but natural that some men should differ in opinion of any measure that should be binding upon all the people. The manifest degeneracy of our public men in our age, is alarmingly prevalent in the respect and courtesy they regard their equals and superiors, which fact is very evident the rank and file of the masses of our people are becoming contaminated with the same spirit of bigotry in according pure or false motives in the public acts of our public men. That the chief magistrate of our nation, and, those in high authority, should be assailed and villified by the vilest of names, by the peoples representatives whom they choose to make laws, can there be any wonder that the people themselves should take up the strain and also ignore, despise and vilify those in authority over them? But mark you; no fool was yet ever chosen as the chief magistrate of this nation; nor ever will be. No person who has so stullified himself in villifying a chief magistrate by villainous comparisons and representations of vile names has yet ever been chosen as chief magistrate of this nation; nor ever will be. It is very easy to abuse and vilify public officials in high authority; but the effect always falls with double force upon the perpetrators. If our public officials show no respect or courtesy for their equals or superiors, how can it be expected that the common people will long show respect and courtesy for their equals, and superiors. Such degeneracy will lead the nation to no enviable condition, morally, nor politically. We have heard that men who have used such bitter denunciations and hurled such shameful epithets at the chief magistrate were on the highway to the chief magistracy of the nation themselves. Many people applaud and approve of such shameful and demoralizing conduct, and those indulging in it may think they merit such approval and applause, and even promotion at their hands. But mark the point; no Joseph C. Sibley, Senator Vest, or Tillman, or any of that inkling, will ever grace the chair of the executive mansion. The low depraved nature of any public man will flow from his corrupt heart when denouncing measures not in line with his view of thinking. However much they meet with public approbation and admiration, the people will never entrust a man with the chief magistracy whom they do not regard as honest, upright and incorruptible. But trace the line of Presidents, from Washington to Cleveland, and there was not one blackguard, nor foulmouthed man, among them. The class of men above may amuse and tickle the people, like a clown in a circus or menagerie, but later on may learn that they paid too dearly for the show.

J. C. WENNER.

J. H. Mercer is constantly adding new attractions in his window. Now one of them is occupied by a fine English Setter dog which was owned by L. F. Arund the taxidermist of Williamsport and which was shot on the streets of the city by one of his enemies. Mr. Arund had the party arrested and recovered a verdict of $100. He immediately mounted the dog and to look at him as he stands in the window, no one would suppose he was dead.

He is poised as though he was ready to point. Around him are arranged Easter goods and dyes.

Wm. C. Jones has purchased the Central bus of George Aurand and is prepared to deliver passengers to all parts of town. Calls left at the Central Hotel will receive prompt attention.

DR. KILMER'S **SWAMP-ROOT**

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back, joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint, Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles, Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver, Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD SIGN.

That's because its the sign of money, and jewelry and money is a good thing to have. So is some of our fine jewelry because it is always convertible into money, only in a different form, which you can wear and enjoy. Have just received a complete line of novelties, just the thing for Easter presents.

J. H. ROYS,

Successor to J. G. Wells,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

Next door to Post-Office.

BLOOMSBURG, - - - PA.

THE BROADWAY.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES

To keep trade active.

Men's overalls with bibs, 42c. pair.
Oilcloth window shades on spring rollers, 24c. each.
Felt shades on spring rollers, 2 for 25c.
Cotton bats, 7c., 10c. and 15c. each.
Chenille table covers 69c, $1.25 and $1.75
Shelf paper, 12 sheets for 1c.
Turkish bath towels, 10c. each.
Dress drilling, 6c. yard.
Ticking, 10c., 13c. and 14c, yd.
Shirting, 7c., 8c., 9c. and 10c. yd.
Outing flannel remnants, 5c. yd.
Calico remnants, 5c. yd.
Machine oil, 3c. bottle.
Red ink, 3c. bottle.
Thimbles, 1c. each.
Boys' watch chains, 2c. each.
Easter eggs, 4c., 5c., and 8c. each.
Shoe brushes, 10c. and 21c. each.
Dust brushes, 10c. each.

The New Idea Paper Patterns are fast superseding all others, and the price is only 10c. each.

BROADWAY CASH STORE,

MOYER'S NEW BUILDING,

Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

MUSIC

Hath charms, etc., sings the poet. Music is not only a pleasure but an education as well. Put one of our pianos or organs in the house and you'll be surprised what a refining influence it has. The cost is insignificant between now and the Holidays. We are offering great inducements in pianos, organs, and sewing machines:

Pianos from $250 and upwards.
Organs from $50 and upwards.
World renown White sewing machines from $35 and upwards.
Queen sewing machines we are offering at $25 dollars cash. Best sewing machine for the money in the market to-day.
Also guitars, banjos, violins, harmonicas, and everything in the music line. Best sewing machine needles, and o for all sewing machines. Pianos and organs tuned and repaired. Also all makes of sewing machines repaired.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l. Agent,

Main street below Market. BLOOMSBURG, PA

THE NEW WOMAN

—AND—

THE OLD MAN

and all the rest of the family can be satisfactorily shod at

Jones & Walter's Shoe Store.

Every day new goods are coming in. The very latest in footwear. The newest in colored leathers. High shoes and low shoes, and shoes of all sizes, and at just what you want to pay price.

Jones & Walter FEET FITTERS BLOOMSBURG, PA.